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No. 96

House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARBAJAL).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

June 10, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable SALUD O. CARBAJAL to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Dear Lord, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

At the beginning of a new workweek, we use this moment to be reminded of Your presence and to tap the resources needed by the Members of this people's House to do their work as well as it can be done.

May they be led by Your spirit in the decisions they make. May they possess Your power as they steady themselves amid the pressures of persistent problems.

All this day, and through the week, may they do their best to find solutions to pressing issues facing our Nation. Please hasten the day when justice and love shall dwell in the hearts of all peoples and rule the affairs of the nations of Earth.

May all that is done this day be for Your greater honor and glory.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. HARTZLER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

HONORING THE SHEALY BROTHERS

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, last week was the 75th anniversary of the Normandy invasion. 150,000 American, British, and Canadian fighting men landed on the beaches of Normandy to begin the deadly struggle to liberate Europe from Nazism and stop the Holocaust.

Among the heroes were five brothers from Lexington, South Carolina. Sadly, only four came home alive.

Carroll Floyd Shealy was killed by mortar fire after jumping with the 101st Airborne Division.

Joe Lewis Shealy was wounded and nearly lost his leg after jumping in with the 82nd Airborne Division.

Muller Everett Shealy served in Normandy with the Army Air Corps.

Billy Ray Shealy and his twin brother, Bobby Rhett Shealy, both served aboard the USS *Dale W. Peterson*.

We owe them our deepest gratitude.

Today, congratulations to Bulgaria, recognizing the 29th anniversary of the first post-Communist election to implement democracy.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

FUND HHS TO PROVIDE CARE FOR UNACCOMPANIED MINORS

(Mrs. HARTZLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to highlight a humanitarian crisis happening within our borders.

Because of our failing immigration policies and inadequate border security, people, including tens of thousands of unaccompanied children, are streaming across our porous borders. In shelters throughout the country, the Department of Health and Human Services is caring for over 13,000 unaccompanied migrant children who illegally crossed our southern border.

This is just a portion of the over 40,000 children who have come into U.S. custody since October of last year, and more of these children are arriving sicker than ever before and require immediate medical attention.

Time is not on our side. To continue caring for these children, HHS needs more funding. HHS projects it will be out of funds to provide care within a matter of days.

HHS requested \$3.2 billion in emergency funds to continue providing shelter, food, and medical care for these children, but Democrats have ignored this request.

It is time for us to work together to provide the resources necessary to care for these children, work to fix our immigration system, and secure our borders to prevent this crisis from happening again.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H4351

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 10, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on June 10, 2019, at 11:03 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1289.
That the Senate passed S. 1749.
That the Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 15.
With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 3 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1500

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR) at 3 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

TAXPAYER FIRST ACT

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3151) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3151

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; ETC.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Taxpayer First Act”.

(b) AMENDMENT OF 1986 CODE.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(c) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; etc.

TITLE I—PUTTING TAXPAYERS FIRST Subtitle A—Independent Appeals Process

Sec. 1001. Establishment of Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals.

Subtitle B—Improved Service

Sec. 1101. Comprehensive customer service strategy.

Sec. 1102. Low-income exception for payments otherwise required in connection with a submission of an offer-in-compromise.

Subtitle C—Sensible Enforcement

Sec. 1201. Internal Revenue Service seizure requirements with respect to structuring transactions.

Sec. 1202. Exclusion of interest received in action to recover property seized by the Internal Revenue Service based on structuring transaction.

Sec. 1203. Clarification of equitable relief from joint liability.

Sec. 1204. Modification of procedures for issuance of third-party summons.

Sec. 1205. Private debt collection and special compliance personnel program.

Sec. 1206. Reform of notice of contact of third parties.

Sec. 1207. Modification of authority to issue designated summons.

Sec. 1208. Limitation on access of non-Internal Revenue Service employees to returns and return information.

Subtitle D—Organizational Modernization

Sec. 1301. Office of the National Taxpayer Advocate.

Sec. 1302. Modernization of Internal Revenue Service organizational structure.

Subtitle E—Other Provisions

Sec. 1401. Return preparation programs for applicable taxpayers.

Sec. 1402. Provision of information regarding low-income taxpayer clinics.

Sec. 1403. Notice from IRS regarding closure of taxpayer assistance centers.

Sec. 1404. Rules for seizure and sale of perishable goods restricted to only perishable goods.

Sec. 1405. Whistleblower reforms.

Sec. 1406. Customer service information.

Sec. 1407. Misdirected tax refund deposits.

TITLE II—21ST CENTURY IRS

Subtitle A—Cybersecurity and Identity Protection

Sec. 2001. Public-private partnership to address identity theft refund fraud.

Sec. 2002. Recommendations of Electronic Tax Administration Advisory Committee regarding identity theft refund fraud.

Sec. 2003. Information sharing and analysis center.

Sec. 2004. Compliance by contractors with confidentiality safeguards.

Sec. 2005. Identity protection personal identification numbers.

Sec. 2006. Single point of contact for tax-related identity theft victims.

Sec. 2007. Notification of suspected identity theft.

Sec. 2008. Guidelines for stolen identity refund fraud cases.

Sec. 2009. Increased penalty for improper disclosure or use of information by preparers of returns.

Subtitle B—Development of Information Technology

Sec. 2101. Management of Internal Revenue Service information technology.

Sec. 2102. Internet platform for Form 1099 filings.

Sec. 2103. Streamlined critical pay authority for information technology positions.

Subtitle C—Modernization of Consent-Based Income Verification System

Sec. 2201. Disclosure of taxpayer information for third-party income verification.

Sec. 2202. Limit redisclosures and uses of consent-based disclosures of tax return information.

Subtitle D—Expanded Use of Electronic Systems

Sec. 2301. Electronic filing of returns.

Sec. 2302. Uniform standards for the use of electronic signatures for disclosure authorizations to, and other authorizations of, practitioners.

Sec. 2303. Payment of taxes by debit and credit cards.

Sec. 2304. Authentication of users of electronic services accounts.

Subtitle E—Other Provisions

Sec. 2401. Repeal of provision regarding certain tax compliance procedures and reports.

Sec. 2402. Comprehensive training strategy.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Reform of Laws Governing Internal Revenue Service Employees

Sec. 3001. Prohibition on rehiring any employee of the Internal Revenue Service who was involuntarily separated from service for misconduct.

Sec. 3002. Notification of unauthorized inspection or disclosure of returns and return information.

Subtitle B—Provisions Relating to Exempt Organizations

Sec. 3101. Mandatory e-filing by exempt organizations.

Sec. 3102. Notice required before revocation of tax-exempt status for failure to file return.

Subtitle C—Revenue Provision

Sec. 3201. Increase in penalty for failure to file.

TITLE IV—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

Sec. 4001. Determination of budgetary effects.

TITLE I—PUTTING TAXPAYERS FIRST

Subtitle A—Independent Appeals Process

SEC. 1001. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE INDEPENDENT OFFICE OF APPEALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7803 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) INDEPENDENT OFFICE OF APPEALS.—

“(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Internal Revenue Service an office to be known as the ‘Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals’.

“(2) CHIEF OF APPEALS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals shall be under the supervision and direction of an official to be known as the ‘Chief of Appeals’. The Chief of Appeals shall report directly to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and shall be entitled to compensation at the same rate as the highest rate of basic pay established for the Senior Executive Service under section 5382 of title 5, United States Code.

“(B) APPOINTMENT.—The Chief of Appeals shall be appointed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, relating to appointments in the competitive service or the Senior Executive Service.

“(C) QUALIFICATIONS.—An individual appointed under subparagraph (B) shall have experience and expertise in—

“(i) administration of, and compliance with, Federal tax laws,

“(ii) a broad range of compliance cases, and

“(iii) management of large service organizations.

“(3) PURPOSES AND DUTIES OF OFFICE.—It shall be the function of the Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals to resolve Federal tax controversies without litigation on a basis which—

“(A) is fair and impartial to both the Government and the taxpayer,

“(B) promotes a consistent application and interpretation of, and voluntary compliance with, the Federal tax laws, and

“(C) enhances public confidence in the integrity and efficiency of the Internal Revenue Service.

“(4) RIGHT OF APPEAL.—The resolution process described in paragraph (3) shall be generally available to all taxpayers.

“(5) LIMITATION ON DESIGNATION OF CASES AS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR REFERRAL TO INDEPENDENT OFFICE OF APPEALS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If any taxpayer which is in receipt of a notice of deficiency authorized under section 6212 requests referral to the Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals and such request is denied, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall provide such taxpayer a written notice which—

“(i) provides a detailed description of the facts involved, the basis for the decision to deny the request, and a detailed explanation of how the basis of such decision applies to such facts, and

“(ii) describes the procedures prescribed under subparagraph (C) for protesting the decision to deny the request.

“(B) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall submit a written report to Congress on an annual basis which includes the number of requests described in subparagraph (A) which were denied and the reasons (described by category) that such requests were denied.

“(C) PROCEDURES FOR PROTESTING DENIAL OF REQUEST.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe procedures for protesting to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a denial of a request described in subparagraph (A).

“(D) NOT APPLICABLE TO FRIVOLOUS POSITIONS.—This paragraph shall not apply to a request for referral to the Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals which is denied on the basis that the issue involved is a frivolous position (within the meaning of section 6702(c)).

“(6) STAFF.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—All personnel in the Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals shall report to the Chief of Appeals.

“(B) ACCESS TO STAFF OF OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COUNSEL.—The Chief of Appeals shall have authority to obtain legal assistance and advice from the staff of the Office of the Chief Counsel. The Chief Counsel shall ensure, to the extent practicable, that such assistance and advice is provided by staff of the Office of the Chief Counsel who were not involved in the case with respect to which such assistance and advice is sought and who are not involved in preparing such case for litigation.

“(7) ACCESS TO CASE FILES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which a conference with the Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals has been scheduled upon request of a specified taxpayer, the Chief of Appeals shall ensure that such taxpayer is provided access to the non-privileged portions of the case file on record regarding the disputed issues (other than documents provided by the taxpayer to the Internal Revenue Service) not later than 10 days before the date of such conference.

“(B) TAXPAYER ELECTION TO EXPEDITE CONFERENCE.—If the taxpayer so elects, subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting ‘the date of such conference’ for ‘10 days before the date of such conference’.

“(C) SPECIFIED TAXPAYER.—For purposes of this paragraph—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘specified taxpayer’ means—

“(I) in the case of any taxpayer who is a natural person, a taxpayer whose adjusted gross income does not exceed \$400,000 for the taxable year to which the dispute relates, and

“(II) in the case of any other taxpayer, a taxpayer whose gross receipts do not exceed \$5,000,000 for the taxable year to which the dispute relates.

“(ii) AGGREGATION RULE.—Rules similar to the rules of section 448(c)(2) shall apply for purposes of clause (i)(II).”

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The following provisions are each amended by striking ‘Internal Revenue Service Office of Appeals’ and inserting ‘Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals’:

(A) Section 6015(c)(4)(B)(ii)(I).

(B) Section 6320(b)(1).

(C) Subsections (b)(1) and (d)(3) of section 6330.

(D) Section 6603(d)(3)(B).

(E) Section 6621(c)(2)(A)(i).

(F) Section 7122(e)(2).

(G) Subsections (a), (b)(1), (b)(2), and (c)(1) of section 7123.

(H) Subsections (c)(7)(B)(i) and (g)(2)(A) of section 7430.

(I) Section 7522(b)(3).

(J) Section 7612(c)(2)(A).

(2) Section 7430(c)(2) is amended by striking ‘Internal Revenue Service Office of Appeals’ each place it appears and inserting ‘Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals’.

(3) The heading of section 6330(d)(3) is amended by inserting ‘INDEPENDENT’ after ‘IRS’.

(c) OTHER REFERENCES.—Any reference in any provision of law, or regulation or other guidance, to the Internal Revenue Service Office of Appeals shall be treated as a reference to the Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals.

(d) SAVINGS PROVISIONS.—Rules similar to the rules of paragraphs (2) through (6) of section 1001(b) of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 shall apply for purposes of this section (and the amendments made by this section).

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) ACCESS TO CASE FILES.—Section 7803(e)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as added by subsection (a), shall apply to conferences occurring after the date which is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle B—Improved Service

SEC. 1101. COMPREHENSIVE CUSTOMER SERVICE STRATEGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the date which is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) shall submit to Congress a written comprehensive customer service strategy for the Internal Revenue Service. Such strategy shall include—

(1) a plan to provide assistance to taxpayers that is secure, designed to meet reasonable taxpayer expectations, and adopts appropriate best practices of customer service provided in the private sector, including

online services, telephone call back services, and training of employees providing customer services;

(2) a thorough assessment of the services that the Internal Revenue Service can co-locate with other Federal services or offer as self-service options;

(3) proposals to improve Internal Revenue Service customer service in the short term (the current and following fiscal year), medium term (approximately 3 to 5 fiscal years), and long term (approximately 10 fiscal years);

(4) a plan to update guidance and training materials for customer service employees of the Internal Revenue Service, including the Internal Revenue Manual, to reflect such strategy; and

(5) identified metrics and benchmarks for quantitatively measuring the progress of the Internal Revenue Service in implementing such strategy.

(b) UPDATED GUIDANCE AND TRAINING MATERIALS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) shall make available the updated guidance and training materials described in subsection (a)(4) (including the Internal Revenue Manual). Such updated guidance and training materials (including the Internal Revenue Manual) shall be written in a manner so as to be easily understood by customer service employees of the Internal Revenue Service and shall provide clear instructions.

SEC. 1102. LOW-INCOME EXCEPTION FOR PAYMENTS OTHERWISE REQUIRED IN CONNECTION WITH A SUBMISSION OF AN OFFER-IN-COMPROMISE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7122(c) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) EXCEPTION FOR LOW-INCOME TAXPAYERS.—Paragraph (1), and any user fee otherwise required in connection with the submission of an offer-in-compromise, shall not apply to any offer-in-compromise with respect to a taxpayer who is an individual with adjusted gross income, as determined for the most recent taxable year for which such information is available, which does not exceed 250 percent of the applicable poverty level (as determined by the Secretary).”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to offers-in-compromise submitted after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle C—Sensible Enforcement

SEC. 1201. INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE SEIZURE REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO STRUCTURING TRANSACTIONS.

Section 5317(c)(2) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ‘Any property’ and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any property”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE SEIZURE REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO STRUCTURING TRANSACTIONS.—

“(i) PROPERTY DERIVED FROM AN ILLEGAL SOURCE.—Property may only be seized by the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to subparagraph (A) by reason of a claimed violation of section 5324 if the property to be seized was derived from an illegal source or the funds were structured for the purpose of concealing the violation of a criminal law or regulation other than section 5324.

“(ii) NOTICE.—Not later than 30 days after property is seized by the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Internal Revenue Service shall—

“(I) make a good faith effort to find all persons with an ownership interest in such property; and

“(II) provide each such person so found with a notice of the seizure and of the person’s rights under clause (iv).

“(iii) EXTENSION OF NOTICE UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.—The Internal Revenue Service may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for one 30-day extension of the notice requirement under clause (ii) if the Internal Revenue Service can establish probable cause of an imminent threat to national security or personal safety necessitating such extension.

“(iv) POST-SEIZURE HEARING.—If a person with an ownership interest in property seized pursuant to subparagraph (A) by the Internal Revenue Service requests a hearing by a court of competent jurisdiction within 30 days after the date on which notice is provided under subclause (ii), such property shall be returned unless the court holds an adversarial hearing and finds within 30 days of such request (or such longer period as the court may provide, but only on request of an interested party) that there is probable cause to believe that there is a violation of section 5324 involving such property and probable cause to believe that the property to be seized was derived from an illegal source or the funds were structured for the purpose of concealing the violation of a criminal law or regulation other than section 5324.”.

SEC. 1202. EXCLUSION OF INTEREST RECEIVED IN ACTION TO RECOVER PROPERTY SEIZED BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE BASED ON STRUCTURING TRANSACTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 is amended by inserting before section 140 the following new section:

“SEC. 139H. INTEREST RECEIVED IN ACTION TO RECOVER PROPERTY SEIZED BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE BASED ON STRUCTURING TRANSACTION.

“Gross income shall not include any interest received from the Federal Government in connection with an action to recover property seized by the Internal Revenue Service pursuant to section 5317(c)(2) of title 31, United States Code, by reason of a claimed violation of section 5324 of such title.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for part III of subchapter B of chapter 1 is amended by inserting before the item relating to section 140 the following new item:

“Sec. 139H. Interest received in action to recover property seized by the Internal Revenue Service based on structuring transaction.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to interest received on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1203. CLARIFICATION OF EQUITABLE RELIEF FROM JOINT LIABILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6015 is amended—
(1) in subsection (e), by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(7) STANDARD AND SCOPE OF REVIEW.—Any review of a determination made under this section shall be reviewed de novo by the Tax Court and shall be based upon—

“(A) the administrative record established at the time of the determination, and
“(B) any additional newly discovered or previously unavailable evidence.”; and

(2) by amending subsection (f) to read as follows:

“(f) EQUITABLE RELIEF.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—Under procedures prescribed by the Secretary, if—

“(A) taking into account all the facts and circumstances, it is inequitable to hold the individual liable for any unpaid tax or any deficiency (or any portion of either), and
“(B) relief is not available to such individual under subsection (b) or (c),

the Secretary may relieve such individual of such liability.

“(2) LIMITATION.—A request for equitable relief under this subsection may be made with respect to any portion of any liability that—

“(A) has not been paid, provided that such request is made before the expiration of the applicable period of limitation under section 6502, or

“(B) has been paid, provided that such request is made during the period in which the individual could submit a timely claim for refund or credit of such payment.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to petitions or requests filed or pending on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1204. MODIFICATION OF PROCEDURES FOR ISSUANCE OF THIRD-PARTY SUMMONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7609(f) is amended by adding at the end the following flush sentence:

“The Secretary shall not issue any summons described in the preceding sentence unless the information sought to be obtained is narrowly tailored to information that pertains to the failure (or potential failure) of the person or group or class of persons referred to in paragraph (2) to comply with one or more provisions of the internal revenue law which have been identified for purposes of such paragraph.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to summonses served after the date that is 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1205. PRIVATE DEBT COLLECTION AND SPECIAL COMPLIANCE PERSONNEL PROGRAM.

(a) CERTAIN TAX RECEIVABLES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR COLLECTION UNDER TAX COLLECTION CONTRACTS.—Section 6306(d)(3) is amended by striking “or” at the end of subparagraph (C) and by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following new subparagraphs:

“(E) a taxpayer substantially all of whose income consists of disability insurance benefits under section 223 of the Social Security Act or supplemental security income benefits under title XVI of the Social Security Act (including supplemental security income benefits of the type described in section 1616 of such Act or section 212 of Public Law 93–66), or

“(F) a taxpayer who is an individual with adjusted gross income, as determined for the most recent taxable year for which such information is available, which does not exceed 200 percent of the applicable poverty level (as determined by the Secretary).”.

(b) DETERMINATION OF INACTIVE TAX RECEIVABLES ELIGIBLE FOR COLLECTION UNDER TAX COLLECTION CONTRACTS.—Section 6306(c)(2)(A)(ii) is amended by striking “more than 1/3 of the period of the applicable statute of limitation has lapsed” and inserting “more than 2 years has passed since assessment”.

(c) MAXIMUM LENGTH OF INSTALLMENT AGREEMENTS OFFERED UNDER TAX COLLECTION CONTRACTS.—Section 6306(b)(1)(B) is amended by striking “5 years” and inserting “7 years”.

(d) CLARIFICATION THAT SPECIAL COMPLIANCE PERSONNEL PROGRAM ACCOUNT MAY BE USED FOR PROGRAM COSTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6307(b) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking all that follows “under such program” and inserting a period, and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking all that follows “out of such account” and inserting “for other than program costs.”.

(2) COMMUNICATIONS, SOFTWARE, AND TECHNOLOGY COSTS TREATED AS PROGRAM COSTS.—

Section 6307(d)(2)(B) is amended by striking “telecommunications” and inserting “communications, software, technology”.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 6307(d)(2) is amended by striking “and” at the end of subparagraph (A), by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting “, and”, and by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraph:

“(C) reimbursement of the Internal Revenue Service or other government agencies for the cost of administering the qualified tax collection program under section 6306.”.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the amendments made by this section shall apply to tax receivables identified by the Secretary (or the Secretary’s delegate) after December 31, 2020.

(2) MAXIMUM LENGTH OF INSTALLMENT AGREEMENTS.—The amendment made by subsection (c) shall apply to contracts entered into after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) USE OF SPECIAL COMPLIANCE PERSONNEL PROGRAM ACCOUNT.—The amendment made by subsection (d) shall apply to amounts expended from the special compliance personnel program account after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1206. REFORM OF NOTICE OF CONTACT OF THIRD PARTIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7602(c)(1) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) GENERAL NOTICE.—An officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service may not contact any person other than the taxpayer with respect to the determination or collection of the tax liability of such taxpayer unless such contact occurs during a period (not greater than 1 year) which is specified in a notice which—

“(A) informs the taxpayer that contacts with persons other than the taxpayer are intended to be made during such period, and

“(B) except as otherwise provided by the Secretary, is provided to the taxpayer not later than 45 days before the beginning of such period.

Nothing in the preceding sentence shall prevent the issuance of notices to the same taxpayer with respect to the same tax liability with periods specified therein that, in the aggregate, exceed 1 year. A notice shall not be issued under this paragraph unless there is an intent at the time such notice is issued to contact persons other than the taxpayer during the period specified in such notice. The preceding sentence shall not prevent the issuance of a notice if the requirement of such sentence is met on the basis of the assumption that the information sought to be obtained by such contact will not be obtained by other means before such contact.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to notices provided, and contacts of persons made, after the date which is 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1207. MODIFICATION OF AUTHORITY TO ISSUE DESIGNATED SUMMONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 6503(j) is amended by striking “coordinated examination program” and inserting “coordinated industry case program”.

(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR SUMMONS.—Clause (i) of section 6503(j)(2)(A) is amended to read as follows:

“(i) the issuance of such summons is preceded by a review and written approval of such issuance by the Commissioner of the relevant operating division of the Internal Revenue Service and the Chief Counsel which—

“(I) states facts clearly establishing that the Secretary has made reasonable requests

for the information that is the subject of the summons, and

“(II) is attached to such summons.”.

(C) ESTABLISHMENT THAT REASONABLE REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION WERE MADE.—Subsection (j) of section 6503 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(4) ESTABLISHMENT THAT REASONABLE REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION WERE MADE.—In any court proceeding described in paragraph (3), the Secretary shall establish that reasonable requests were made for the information that is the subject of the summons.”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to summonses issued after the date which is 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1208. LIMITATION ON ACCESS OF NON-INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE EMPLOYEES TO RETURNS AND RETURN INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7602 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(f) LIMITATION ON ACCESS OF PERSONS OTHER THAN INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.—The Secretary shall not, under the authority of section 6103(n), provide any books, papers, records, or other data obtained pursuant to this section to any person authorized under section 6103(n), except when such person requires such information for the sole purpose of providing expert evaluation and assistance to the Internal Revenue Service. No person other than an officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service or the Office of Chief Counsel may, on behalf of the Secretary, question a witness under oath whose testimony was obtained pursuant to this section.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section—

(1) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) shall not fail to apply to a contract in effect under section 6103(n) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 merely because such contract was in effect before the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle D—Organizational Modernization

SEC. 1301. OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TAXPAYER ADVOCATE.

(a) TAXPAYER ADVOCATE DIRECTIVES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 7803(c) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) TAXPAYER ADVOCATE DIRECTIVES.—In the case of any Taxpayer Advocate Directive issued by the National Taxpayer Advocate pursuant to a delegation of authority from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—

“(A) the Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner shall modify, rescind, or ensure compliance with such directive not later than 90 days after the issuance of such directive, and

“(B) in the case of any directive which is modified or rescinded by a Deputy Commissioner, the National Taxpayer Advocate may (not later than 90 days after such modification or rescission) appeal to the Commissioner, and the Commissioner shall (not later than 90 days after such appeal is made) ensure compliance with such directive as issued by the National Taxpayer Advocate or provide the National Taxpayer Advocate with the reasons for any modification or rescission made or upheld by the Commissioner pursuant to such appeal.”.

(2) REPORT TO CERTAIN COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS REGARDING DIRECTIVES.—Section 7803(c)(2)(B)(ii) is amended by redesignating subclauses (VIII) through (XI) as subclauses (IX) through (XII), respectively, and by inserting after subclause (VII) the following new subclause:

“(VIII) identify any Taxpayer Advocate Directive which was not honored by the Inter-

nal Revenue Service in a timely manner, as specified under paragraph (5);”.

(b) NATIONAL TAXPAYER ADVOCATE ANNUAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

(1) INCLUSION OF MOST SERIOUS TAXPAYER PROBLEMS.—Section 7803(c)(2)(B)(ii)(III) is amended by striking “at least 20 of the” and inserting “the 10”.

(2) COORDINATION WITH TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION.—Section 7803(c)(2) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(E) COORDINATION WITH TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION.—Before beginning any research or study, the National Taxpayer Advocate shall coordinate with the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration to ensure that the National Taxpayer Advocate does not duplicate any action that the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration has already undertaken or has a plan to undertake.”.

(3) STATISTICAL SUPPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 6108 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) STATISTICAL SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL TAXPAYER ADVOCATE.—Upon request of the National Taxpayer Advocate, the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, provide the National Taxpayer Advocate with statistical support in connection with the preparation by the National Taxpayer Advocate of the annual report described in section 7803(c)(2)(B)(ii). Such statistical support shall include statistical studies, compilations, and the review of information provided by the National Taxpayer Advocate for statistical validity and sound statistical methodology.”.

(B) DISCLOSURE OF REVIEW.—Section 7803(c)(2)(B)(ii), as amended by subsection (a), is amended by striking “and” at the end of subclause (XI), by redesignating subclause (XII) as subclause (XIII), and by inserting after subclause (XI) the following new subclause:

“(XII) with respect to any statistical information included in such report, include a statement of whether such statistical information was reviewed or provided by the Secretary under section 6108(d) and, if so, whether the Secretary determined such information to be statistically valid and based on sound statistical methodology; and”.

(C) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 7803(c)(2)(B)(iii) is amended by adding at the end the following: “The preceding sentence shall not apply with respect to statistical information provided to the Secretary for review, or received from the Secretary, under section 6108(d).”.

(c) SALARY OF NATIONAL TAXPAYER ADVOCATE.—Section 7803(c)(1)(B)(i) is amended by striking “, or, if the Secretary of the Treasury so determines, at a rate fixed under section 9503 of such title”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) SALARY OF NATIONAL TAXPAYER ADVOCATE.—The amendment made by subsection (c) shall apply to compensation paid to individuals appointed as the National Taxpayer Advocate after March 31, 2019.

SEC. 1302. MODERNIZATION OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 30, 2020, the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) shall submit to Congress a comprehensive written plan to redesign the organization of the Internal Revenue Service. Such plan shall—

(1) ensure the successful implementation of the priorities specified by Congress in this Act;

(2) prioritize taxpayer services to ensure that all taxpayers easily and readily receive the assistance that they need;

(3) streamline the structure of the agency including minimizing the duplication of services and responsibilities within the agency;

(4) best position the Internal Revenue Service to combat cybersecurity and other threats to the Internal Revenue Service; and

(5) address whether the Criminal Investigation Division of the Internal Revenue Service should report directly to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

(b) REPEAL OF RESTRICTION ON ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.—Paragraph (3) of section 1001(a) of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 shall cease to apply beginning 1 year after the date on which the plan described in subsection (a) is submitted to Congress.

Subtitle E—Other Provisions

SEC. 1401. RETURN PREPARATION PROGRAMS FOR APPLICABLE TAXPAYERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 77 is amended by inserting after section 7526 the following new section:

“SEC. 7526A. RETURN PREPARATION PROGRAMS FOR APPLICABLE TAXPAYERS.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF VOLUNTEER INCOME TAX ASSISTANCE MATCHING GRANT PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall establish a Community Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Matching Grant Program under which the Secretary may, subject to the availability of appropriated funds, make grants to provide matching funds for the development, expansion, or continuation of qualified return preparation programs assisting applicable taxpayers and members of underserved populations.

“(b) USE OF FUNDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Qualified return preparation programs may use grants received under this section for—

“(A) ordinary and necessary costs associated with program operation in accordance with cost principles under the applicable Office of Management and Budget circular, including—

“(i) wages or salaries of persons coordinating the activities of the program,

“(ii) developing training materials, conducting training, and performing quality reviews of the returns prepared under the program,

“(iii) equipment purchases, and

“(iv) vehicle-related expenses associated with remote or rural tax preparation services,

“(B) outreach and educational activities described in subsection (c)(2)(B), and

“(C) services related to financial education and capability, asset development, and the establishment of savings accounts in connection with tax return preparation.

“(2) REQUIREMENT OF MATCHING FUNDS.—A qualified return preparation program must provide matching funds on a dollar-for-dollar basis for all grants provided under this section. Matching funds may include—

“(A) the salary (including fringe benefits) of individuals performing services for the program,

“(B) the cost of equipment used in the program, and

“(C) other ordinary and necessary costs associated with the program.

Indirect expenses, including general overhead of any entity administering the program, shall not be counted as matching funds.

“(c) APPLICATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each applicant for a grant under this section shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in

such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

“(2) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to applications which demonstrate—

“(A) assistance to applicable taxpayers, with emphasis on outreach to, and services for, such taxpayers,

“(B) taxpayer outreach and educational activities relating to eligibility and availability of income supports available through this title, including the earned income tax credit, and

“(C) specific outreach and focus on one or more underserved populations.

“(3) AMOUNTS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.—In determining matching grants under this section, the Secretary shall only take into account amounts provided by the qualified return preparation program for expenses described in subsection (b).

“(d) PROGRAM ADHERENCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish procedures for, and shall conduct not less frequently than once every 5 calendar years during which a qualified return preparation program is operating under a grant under this section, periodic site visits—

“(A) to ensure the program is carrying out the purposes of this section, and

“(B) to determine whether the program meets such program adherence standards as the Secretary shall by regulation or other guidance prescribe.

“(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR GRANT RECIPIENTS NOT MEETING PROGRAM ADHERENCE STANDARDS.—In the case of any qualified return preparation program which—

“(A) is awarded a grant under this section, and

“(B) is subsequently determined—

“(i) not to meet the program adherence standards described in paragraph (1)(B), or

“(ii) not to be otherwise carrying out the purposes of this section, such program shall not be eligible for any additional grants under this section unless such program provides sufficient documentation of corrective measures established to address any such deficiencies determined.

“(e) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

“(1) QUALIFIED RETURN PREPARATION PROGRAM.—The term ‘qualified return preparation program’ means any program—

“(A) which provides assistance to individuals, not less than 90 percent of whom are applicable taxpayers, in preparing and filing Federal income tax returns,

“(B) which is administered by a qualified entity,

“(C) in which all volunteers who assist in the preparation of Federal income tax returns meet the training requirements prescribed by the Secretary, and

“(D) which uses a quality review process which reviews 100 percent of all returns.

“(2) QUALIFIED ENTITY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘qualified entity’ means any entity which—

“(i) is an eligible organization,

“(ii) is in compliance with Federal tax filing and payment requirements,

“(iii) is not debarred or suspended from Federal contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, and

“(iv) agrees to provide documentation to substantiate any matching funds provided pursuant to the grant program under this section.

“(B) ELIGIBLE ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘eligible organization’ means—

“(i) an institution of higher education which is described in section 102 (other than subsection (a)(1)(C) thereof) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002), as in effect on the date of the enactment of this

section, and which has not been disqualified from participating in a program under title IV of such Act,

“(ii) an organization described in section 501(c) and exempt from tax under section 501(a),

“(iii) a local government agency, including—

“(I) a county or municipal government agency, and

“(II) an Indian tribe, as defined in section 4(13) of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4103(13)), including any tribally designated housing entity (as defined in section 4(22) of such Act (25 U.S.C. 4103(22))), tribal subsidiary, subdivision, or other wholly owned tribal entity,

“(iv) a local, State, regional, or national coalition (with one lead organization which meets the eligibility requirements of clause (i), (ii), or (iii) acting as the applicant organization), or

“(v) in the case of applicable taxpayers and members of underserved populations with respect to which no organizations described in the preceding clauses are available—

“(I) a State government agency, or

“(II) an office providing Cooperative Extension services (as established at the land-grant colleges and universities under the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914).

“(3) APPLICABLE TAXPAYERS.—The term ‘applicable taxpayer’ means a taxpayer whose income for the taxable year does not exceed an amount equal to the completed phaseout amount under section 32(b) for a married couple filing a joint return with three or more qualifying children, as determined in a revenue procedure or other published guidance.

“(4) UNDERSERVED POPULATION.—The term ‘underserved population’ includes populations of persons with disabilities, persons with limited English proficiency, Native Americans, individuals living in rural areas, members of the Armed Forces and their spouses, and the elderly.

“(f) SPECIAL RULES AND LIMITATIONS.—

“(1) DURATION OF GRANTS.—Upon application of a qualified return preparation program, the Secretary is authorized to award a multi-year grant not to exceed 3 years.

“(2) AGGREGATE LIMITATION.—Unless otherwise provided by specific appropriation, the Secretary shall not allocate more than \$30,000,000 per fiscal year (exclusive of costs of administering the program) to grants under this section.

“(g) PROMOTION OF PROGRAMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall promote tax preparation through qualified return preparation programs through the use of mass communications and other means.

“(2) PROVISION OF INFORMATION REGARDING QUALIFIED RETURN PREPARATION PROGRAMS.—The Secretary may provide taxpayers information regarding qualified return preparation programs receiving grants under this section.

“(3) REFERRALS TO LOW-INCOME TAXPAYER CLINICS.—Qualified return preparation programs receiving a grant under this section are encouraged, in appropriate cases, to—

“(A) advise taxpayers of the availability of, and eligibility requirements for receiving, advice and assistance from qualified low-income taxpayer clinics receiving funding under section 7526, and

“(B) provide information regarding the location of, and contact information for, such clinics.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 77 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 7526 the following new item:

“Sec. 7526A. Return preparation programs for applicable taxpayers.”.

SEC. 1402. PROVISION OF INFORMATION REGARDING LOW-INCOME TAXPAYER CLINICS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7526(c) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(6) PROVISION OF INFORMATION REGARDING QUALIFIED LOW-INCOME TAXPAYER CLINICS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, officers and employees of the Department of the Treasury may—

“(A) advise taxpayers of the availability of, and eligibility requirements for receiving, advice and assistance from one or more specific qualified low-income taxpayer clinics receiving funding under this section, and

“(B) provide information regarding the location of, and contact information for, such clinics.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1403. NOTICE FROM IRS REGARDING CLOSURE OF TAXPAYER ASSISTANCE CENTERS.

Not later than 90 days before the date that a proposed closure of a Taxpayer Assistance Center would take effect, the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) shall—

(1) make publicly available (including by non-electronic means) a notice which—

(A) identifies the Taxpayer Assistance Center proposed for closure and the date of such proposed closure; and

(B) identifies the relevant alternative sources of taxpayer assistance which may be utilized by taxpayers affected by such proposed closure; and

(2) submit to Congress a written report that includes—

(A) the information included in the notice described in paragraph (1);

(B) the reasons for such proposed closure; and

(C) such other information as the Secretary may determine appropriate.

SEC. 1404. RULES FOR SEIZURE AND SALE OF PERISHABLE GOODS RESTRICTED TO ONLY PERISHABLE GOODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6336 is amended by striking “or become greatly reduced in price or value by keeping, or that such property cannot be kept without great expense”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to property seized after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1405. WHISTLEBLOWER REFORMS.

(a) MODIFICATIONS TO DISCLOSURE RULES FOR WHISTLEBLOWERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6103(k) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(13) DISCLOSURE TO WHISTLEBLOWERS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may disclose, to any individual providing information relating to any purpose described in paragraph (1) or (2) of section 7623(a), return information related to the investigation of any taxpayer with respect to whom the individual has provided such information, but only to the extent that such disclosure is necessary in obtaining information, which is not otherwise reasonably available, with respect to the correct determination of tax liability for tax, or the amount to be collected with respect to the enforcement of any other provision of this title.

“(B) UPDATES ON WHISTLEBLOWER INVESTIGATIONS.—The Secretary shall disclose to an individual providing information relating to any purpose described in paragraph (1) or (2) of section 7623(a) the following:

“(i) Not later than 60 days after a case for which the individual has provided information has been referred for an audit or examination, a notice with respect to such referral.

“(ii) Not later than 60 days after a taxpayer with respect to whom the individual has provided information has made a payment of tax with respect to tax liability to which such information relates, a notice with respect to such payment.

“(iii) Subject to such requirements and conditions as are prescribed by the Secretary, upon a written request by such individual—

“(I) information on the status and stage of any investigation or action related to such information, and

“(II) in the case of a determination of the amount of any award under section 7623(b), the reasons for such determination.

Clause (iii) shall not apply to any information if the Secretary determines that disclosure of such information would seriously impair Federal tax administration. Information described in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) may be disclosed to a designee of the individual providing such information in accordance with guidance provided by the Secretary.”.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.—Section 6103(a)(3) is amended by striking “subsection (k)(10)” and inserting “paragraph (10) or (13) of subsection (k)”.

(B) PENALTY FOR UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE.—Section 7213(a)(2) is amended by striking “(k)(10)” and inserting “(k)(10) or (13)”.

(C) COORDINATION WITH AUTHORITY TO DISCLOSE FOR INVESTIGATIVE PURPOSES.—Section 6103(k)(6) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “This paragraph shall not apply to any disclosure to an individual providing information relating to any purpose described in paragraph (1) or (2) of section 7623(a) which is made under paragraph (13)(A).”.

(b) PROTECTION AGAINST RETALIATION.—Section 7623 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) CIVIL ACTION TO PROTECT AGAINST RETALIATION CASES.—

“(1) ANTI-RETALIATION WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION FOR EMPLOYEES.—No employer, or any officer, employee, contractor, subcontractor, or agent of such employer, may discharge, demote, suspend, threaten, harass, or in any other manner discriminate against an employee in the terms and conditions of employment (including through an act in the ordinary course of such employee’s duties) in reprisal for any lawful act done by the employee—

“(A) to provide information, cause information to be provided, or otherwise assist in an investigation regarding underpayment of tax or any conduct which the employee reasonably believes constitutes a violation of the internal revenue laws or any provision of Federal law relating to tax fraud, when the information or assistance is provided to the Internal Revenue Service, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, the Comptroller General of the United States, the Department of Justice, the United States Congress, a person with supervisory authority over the employee, or any other person working for the employer who has the authority to investigate, discover, or terminate misconduct, or

“(B) to testify, participate in, or otherwise assist in any administrative or judicial action taken by the Internal Revenue Service relating to an alleged underpayment of tax or any violation of the internal revenue laws or any provision of Federal law relating to tax fraud.

“(2) ENFORCEMENT ACTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A person who alleges discharge or other reprisal by any person in violation of paragraph (1) may seek relief under paragraph (3) by—

“(i) filing a complaint with the Secretary of Labor, or

“(ii) if the Secretary of Labor has not issued a final decision within 180 days of the filing of the complaint and there is no showing that such delay is due to the bad faith of the claimant, bringing an action at law or equity for de novo review in the appropriate district court of the United States, which shall have jurisdiction over such an action without regard to the amount in controversy.

“(B) PROCEDURE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—An action under subparagraph (A)(i) shall be governed under the rules and procedures set forth in section 42121(b) of title 49, United States Code.

“(ii) EXCEPTION.—Notification made under section 42121(b)(1) of title 49, United States Code, shall be made to the person named in the complaint and to the employer.

“(iii) BURDENS OF PROOF.—An action brought under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be governed by the legal burdens of proof set forth in section 42121(b) of title 49, United States Code, except that in applying such section—

“(I) ‘behavior described in paragraph (1)’ shall be substituted for ‘behavior described in paragraphs (1) through (4) of subsection (a)’ each place it appears in paragraph (2)(B) thereof, and

“(II) ‘a violation of paragraph (1)’ shall be substituted for ‘a violation of subsection (a)’ each place it appears.

“(iv) STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—A complaint under subparagraph (A)(i) shall be filed not later than 180 days after the date on which the violation occurs.

“(v) JURY TRIAL.—A party to an action brought under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be entitled to trial by jury.

“(3) REMEDIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—An employee prevailing in any action under paragraph (2)(A) shall be entitled to all relief necessary to make the employee whole.

“(B) COMPENSATORY DAMAGES.—Relief for any action under subparagraph (A) shall include—

“(i) reinstatement with the same seniority status that the employee would have had, but for the reprisal,

“(ii) the sum of 200 percent of the amount of back pay and 100 percent of all lost benefits, with interest, and

“(iii) compensation for any special damages sustained as a result of the reprisal, including litigation costs, expert witness fees, and reasonable attorney fees.

“(4) RIGHTS RETAINED BY EMPLOYEE.—Nothing in this section shall be deemed to diminish the rights, privileges, or remedies of any employee under any Federal or State law, or under any collective bargaining agreement.

“(5) NONENFORCEABILITY OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS WAIVING RIGHTS AND REMEDIES OR REQUIRING ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES.—

“(A) WAIVER OF RIGHTS AND REMEDIES.—The rights and remedies provided for in this subsection may not be waived by any agreement, policy form, or condition of employment, including by a predispute arbitration agreement.

“(B) PREDISPUTE ARBITRATION AGREEMENTS.—No predispute arbitration agreement shall be valid or enforceable, if the agreement requires arbitration of a dispute arising under this subsection.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to disclosures made after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) CIVIL PROTECTION.—The amendment made by subsection (b) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1406. CUSTOMER SERVICE INFORMATION.

The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) shall provide helpful information to taxpayers placed on hold during a telephone call to any Internal Revenue Service help line, including the following:

(1) Information about common tax scams.

(2) Information on where and how to report tax scams.

(3) Additional advice on how taxpayers can protect themselves from identity theft and tax scams.

SEC. 1407. MISDIRECTED TAX REFUND DEPOSITS.

Section 6402 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(n) MISDIRECTED DIRECT DEPOSIT REFUND.—Not later than the date which is 6 months after the date of the enactment of the Taxpayer First Act, the Secretary shall prescribe regulations to establish procedures to allow for—

“(1) taxpayers to report instances in which a refund made by the Secretary by electronic funds transfer was not transferred to the account of the taxpayer;

“(2) coordination with financial institutions for the purpose of—

“(A) identifying the accounts to which transfers described in paragraph (1) were made; and

“(B) recovery of the amounts so transferred; and

“(3) the refund to be delivered to the correct account of the taxpayer.”.

TITLE II—21ST CENTURY IRS

Subtitle A—Cybersecurity and Identity Protection

SEC. 2001. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP TO ADDRESS IDENTITY THEFT REFUND FRAUD.

The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) shall work collaboratively with the public and private sectors to protect taxpayers from identity theft refund fraud.

SEC. 2002. RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELECTRONIC TAX ADMINISTRATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE REGARDING IDENTITY THEFT REFUND FRAUD.

The Secretary of the Treasury shall ensure that the advisory group convened by the Secretary pursuant to section 2001(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (commonly known as the Electronic Tax Administration Advisory Committee) studies (including by providing organized public forums) and makes recommendations to the Secretary regarding methods to prevent identity theft and refund fraud.

SEC. 2003. INFORMATION SHARING AND ANALYSIS CENTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) may participate in an information sharing and analysis center to centralize, standardize, and enhance data compilation and analysis to facilitate sharing actionable data and information with respect to identity theft tax refund fraud.

(b) DEVELOPMENT OF PERFORMANCE METRICS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary’s delegate) shall develop metrics for measuring the success of such center in detecting and preventing identity theft tax refund fraud.

(c) DISCLOSURE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6103(k), as amended by this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(14) DISCLOSURE OF RETURN INFORMATION FOR PURPOSES OF CYBERSECURITY AND THE PREVENTION OF IDENTITY THEFT TAX REFUND FRAUD.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Under such procedures and subject to such conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may disclose specified return information to specified ISAC participants to the extent that the

Secretary determines such disclosure is in furtherance of effective Federal tax administration relating to the detection or prevention of identity theft tax refund fraud, validation of taxpayer identity, authentication of taxpayer returns, or detection or prevention of cybersecurity threats.

“(B) SPECIFIED ISAC PARTICIPANTS.—For purposes of this paragraph—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘specified ISAC participant’ means—

“(I) any person designated by the Secretary as having primary responsibility for a function performed with respect to the information sharing and analysis center described in section 2003(a) of the Taxpayer First Act, and

“(II) any person subject to the requirements of section 7216 and which is a participant in such information sharing and analysis center.

“(ii) INFORMATION SHARING AGREEMENT.—Such term shall not include any person unless such person has entered into a written agreement with the Secretary setting forth the terms and conditions for the disclosure of information to such person under this paragraph, including requirements regarding the protection and safeguarding of such information by such person.

“(C) SPECIFIED RETURN INFORMATION.—For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘specified return information’ means—

“(i) in the case of a return which is in connection with a case of potential identity theft refund fraud—

“(I) in the case of such return filed electronically, the internet protocol address, device identification, email domain name, speed of completion, method of authentication, refund method, and such other return information related to the electronic filing characteristics of such return as the Secretary may identify for purposes of this subclause, and

“(II) in the case of such return prepared by a tax return preparer, identifying information with respect to such tax return preparer, including the preparer taxpayer identification number and electronic filer identification number of such preparer,

“(ii) in the case of a return which is in connection with a case of a identity theft refund fraud which has been confirmed by the Secretary (pursuant to such procedures as the Secretary may provide), the information referred to in subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (i), the name and taxpayer identification number of the taxpayer as it appears on the return, and any bank account and routing information provided for making a refund in connection with such return, and

“(iii) in the case of any cybersecurity threat to the Internal Revenue Service, information similar to the information described in subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (i) with respect to such threat.

“(D) RESTRICTION ON USE OF DISCLOSED INFORMATION.—

“(i) DESIGNATED THIRD PARTIES.—Any return information received by a person described in subparagraph (B)(i)(I) shall be used only for the purposes of and to the extent necessary in—

“(I) performing the function such person is designated to perform under such subparagraph,

“(II) facilitating disclosures authorized under subparagraph (A) to persons described in subparagraph (B)(i)(II), and

“(III) facilitating disclosures authorized under subsection (d) to participants in such information sharing and analysis center.

“(ii) RETURN PREPARERS.—Any return information received by a person described in subparagraph (B)(i)(II) shall be treated for purposes of section 7216 as information furnished to such person for, or in connection

with, the preparation of a return of the tax imposed under chapter 1.

“(E) DATA PROTECTION AND SAFEGUARDS.—Return information disclosed under this paragraph shall be subject to such protections and safeguards as the Secretary may require in regulations or other guidance or in the written agreement referred to in subparagraph (B)(ii). Such written agreement shall include a requirement that any unauthorized access to information disclosed under this paragraph, and any breach of any system in which such information is held, be reported to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.”.

(2) APPLICATION OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—

(A) Section 6103(a)(3), as amended by this Act, is amended by striking “or (13)” and inserting “, (13), or (14)”.

(B) Section 7213(a)(2), as amended by this Act, is amended by striking “or (13)” and inserting “, (13), or (14)”.

SEC. 2004. COMPLIANCE BY CONTRACTORS WITH CONFIDENTIALITY SAFEGUARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6103(p) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(9) DISCLOSURE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHER AGENTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, no return or return information shall be disclosed to any contractor or other agent of a Federal, State, or local agency unless such agency, to the satisfaction of the Secretary—

“(A) has requirements in effect which require each such contractor or other agent which would have access to returns or return information to provide safeguards (within the meaning of paragraph (4)) to protect the confidentiality of such returns or return information,

“(B) agrees to conduct an on-site review every 3 years (or a mid-point review in the case of contracts or agreements of less than 3 years in duration) of each contractor or other agent to determine compliance with such requirements,

“(C) submits the findings of the most recent review conducted under subparagraph (B) to the Secretary as part of the report required by paragraph (4)(E), and

“(D) certifies to the Secretary for the most recent annual period that such contractor or other agent is in compliance with all such requirements.

The certification required by subparagraph (D) shall include the name and address of each contractor or other agent, a description of the contract or agreement with such contractor or other agent, and the duration of such contract or agreement. The requirements of this paragraph shall not apply to disclosures pursuant to subsection (n) for purposes of Federal tax administration.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 6103(p)(8)(B) is amended by inserting “or paragraph (9)” after “subparagraph (A)”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to disclosures made after December 31, 2022.

SEC. 2005. IDENTITY PROTECTION PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary's delegate (hereafter referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall establish a program to issue, upon the request of any individual, a number which may be used in connection with such individual's social security number (or other identifying information with respect to such individual as determined by the Secretary) to assist the Secretary in verifying such individual's identity.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) ANNUAL EXPANSION.—For each calendar year beginning after the date of the enact-

ment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide numbers through the program described in subsection (a) to individuals residing in such States as the Secretary deems appropriate, provided that the total number of States served by such program during such year is greater than the total number of States served by such program during the preceding year.

(2) NATIONWIDE AVAILABILITY.—Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall ensure that the program described in subsection (a) is made available to any individual residing in the United States.

SEC. 2006. SINGLE POINT OF CONTACT FOR TAX-RELATED IDENTITY THEFT VICTIMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary's delegate) shall establish and implement procedures to ensure that any taxpayer whose return has been delayed or otherwise adversely affected due to tax-related identity theft has a single point of contact at the Internal Revenue Service throughout the processing of the taxpayer's case. The single point of contact shall track the taxpayer's case to completion and coordinate with other Internal Revenue Service employees to resolve case issues as quickly as possible.

(b) SINGLE POINT OF CONTACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (a), the single point of contact shall consist of a team or subset of specially trained employees who—

(A) have the ability to work across functions to resolve the issues involved in the taxpayer's case; and

(B) shall be accountable for handling the case until its resolution.

(2) TEAM OR SUBSET.—The employees included within the team or subset described in paragraph (1) may change as required to meet the needs of the Internal Revenue Service, provided that procedures have been established to—

(A) ensure continuity of records and case history; and

(B) notify the taxpayer when appropriate.

SEC. 2007. NOTIFICATION OF SUSPECTED IDENTITY THEFT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 77 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 7529. NOTIFICATION OF SUSPECTED IDENTITY THEFT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that there has been or may have been an unauthorized use of the identity of any individual, the Secretary shall, without jeopardizing an investigation relating to tax administration—

“(1) as soon as practicable—

“(A) notify the individual of such determination,

“(B) provide instructions on how to file a report with law enforcement regarding the unauthorized use,

“(C) identify any steps to be taken by the individual to permit law enforcement to access personal information of the individual during the investigation,

“(D) provide information regarding actions the individual may take in order to protect the individual from harm relating to the unauthorized use, and

“(E) offer identity protection measures to the individual, such as the use of an identity protection personal identification number, and

“(2) at the time the information described in paragraph (1) is provided (or, if not available at such time, as soon as practicable thereafter), issue additional notifications to such individual (or such individual's designee) regarding—

“(A) whether an investigation has been initiated in regards to such unauthorized use,

“(B) whether the investigation substantiated an unauthorized use of the identity of the individual, and

“(C) whether—

“(i) any action has been taken against a person relating to such unauthorized use, or

“(ii) any referral has been made for criminal prosecution of such person and, to the extent such information is available, whether such person has been criminally charged by indictment or information.

“(b) EMPLOYMENT-RELATED IDENTITY THEFT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the unauthorized use of the identity of an individual includes the unauthorized use of the identity of the individual to obtain employment.

“(2) DETERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT-RELATED IDENTITY THEFT.—For purposes of this section, in making a determination as to whether there has been or may have been an unauthorized use of the identity of an individual to obtain employment, the Secretary shall review any information—

“(A) obtained from a statement described in section 6051 or an information return relating to compensation for services rendered other than as an employee, or

“(B) provided to the Internal Revenue Service by the Social Security Administration regarding any statement described in section 6051,

which indicates that the social security account number provided on such statement or information return does not correspond with the name provided on such statement or information return or the name on the tax return reporting the income which is included on such statement or information return.”.

(b) ADDITIONAL MEASURES.—

(1) EXAMINATION OF BOTH PAPER AND ELECTRONIC STATEMENTS AND RETURNS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary's delegate) shall examine the statements, information returns, and tax returns described in section 7529(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by subsection (a)) for any evidence of employment-related identity theft, regardless of whether such statements or returns are submitted electronically or on paper.

(2) IMPROVEMENT OF EFFECTIVE RETURN PROCESSING PROGRAM WITH SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION.—Section 232 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 432) is amended by inserting after the third sentence the following: “For purposes of carrying out the return processing program described in the preceding sentence, the Commissioner of Social Security shall request, not less than annually, such information described in section 7529(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as may be necessary to ensure the accuracy of the records maintained by the Commissioner of Social Security related to the amounts of wages paid to, and the amounts of self-employment income derived by, individuals.”.

(3) UNDERREPORTING OF INCOME.—The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary's delegate) shall establish procedures to ensure that income reported in connection with the unauthorized use of a taxpayer's identity is not taken into account in determining any penalty for underreporting of income by the victim of identity theft.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 77 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 7529. Notification of suspected identity theft.”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to determinations made after the date that is 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2008. GUIDELINES FOR STOLEN IDENTITY REFUND FRAUD CASES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary's delegate), in consultation with the National Taxpayer Advocate, shall develop and implement publicly available guidelines for management of cases involving stolen identity refund fraud in a manner that reduces the administrative burden on taxpayers who are victims of such fraud.

(b) STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES TO BE CONSIDERED.—The guidelines described in subsection (a) may include—

(1) standards for—

(A) the average length of time in which a case involving stolen identity refund fraud should be resolved;

(B) the maximum length of time, on average, a taxpayer who is a victim of stolen identity refund fraud and is entitled to a tax refund which has been stolen should have to wait to receive such refund; and

(C) the maximum number of offices and employees within the Internal Revenue Service with whom a taxpayer who is a victim of stolen identity refund fraud should be required to interact in order to resolve a case;

(2) standards for opening, assigning, reassigning, or closing a case involving stolen identity refund fraud; and

(3) procedures for implementing and accomplishing the standards described in paragraphs (1) and (2), and measures for evaluating such procedures and determining whether such standards have been successfully implemented.

SEC. 2009. INCREASED PENALTY FOR IMPROPER DISCLOSURE OR USE OF INFORMATION BY PREPARERS OF RETURNS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6713 is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

“(b) ENHANCED PENALTY FOR IMPROPER USE OR DISCLOSURE RELATING TO IDENTITY THEFT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a disclosure or use described in subsection (a) that is made in connection with a crime relating to the misappropriation of another person's taxpayer identity (as defined in section 6103(b)(6)), whether or not such crime involves any tax filing, subsection (a) shall be applied—

“(A) by substituting ‘\$1,000’ for ‘\$250’, and

“(B) by substituting ‘\$50,000’ for ‘\$10,000’.

“(2) SEPARATE APPLICATION OF TOTAL PENALTY LIMITATION.—The limitation on the total amount of the penalty under subsection (a) shall be applied separately with respect to disclosures or uses to which this subsection applies and to which it does not apply.”.

(b) CRIMINAL PENALTY.—Section 7216(a) is amended by striking “\$1,000” and inserting “\$1,000 (\$100,000 in the case of a disclosure or use to which section 6713(b) applies)”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to disclosures or uses on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle B—Development of Information Technology

SEC. 2101. MANAGEMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.

(a) DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER.—Section 7803, as amended by section 1001, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(f) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There shall be in the Internal Revenue Service an Internal Revenue

Service Chief Information Officer (hereafter referred to in this subsection as the ‘IRS CIO’) who shall be appointed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

“(2) CENTRALIZED RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue (and the Secretary) shall act through the IRS CIO with respect to all development, implementation, and maintenance of information technology for the Internal Revenue Service. Any reference in this subsection to the IRS CIO which directs the IRS CIO to take any action, or to assume any responsibility, shall be treated as a reference to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue acting through the IRS CIO.

“(3) GENERAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—The IRS CIO shall—

“(A) be responsible for the development, implementation, and maintenance of information technology for the Internal Revenue Service,

“(B) ensure that the information technology of the Internal Revenue Service is secure and integrated,

“(C) maintain operational control of all information technology for the Internal Revenue Service,

“(D) be the principal advocate for the information technology needs of the Internal Revenue Service, and

“(E) consult with the Chief Procurement Officer of the Internal Revenue Service to ensure that the information technology acquired for the Internal Revenue Service is consistent with—

“(i) the goals and requirements specified in subparagraphs (A) through (D), and

“(ii) the strategic plan developed under paragraph (4).

“(4) STRATEGIC PLAN.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The IRS CIO shall develop and implement a multiyear strategic plan for the information technology needs of the Internal Revenue Service. Such plan shall—

“(i) include performance measurements of such technology and of the implementation of such plan,

“(ii) include a plan for an integrated enterprise architecture of the information technology of the Internal Revenue Service,

“(iii) include and take into account the resources needed to accomplish such plan,

“(iv) take into account planned major acquisitions of information technology by the Internal Revenue Service, and

“(v) align with the needs and strategic plan of the Internal Revenue Service.

“(B) PLAN UPDATES.—The IRS CIO shall, not less frequently than annually, review and update the strategic plan under subparagraph (A) (including the plan for an integrated enterprise architecture described in subparagraph (A)(ii)) to take into account the development of new information technology and the needs of the Internal Revenue Service.

“(5) SCOPE OF AUTHORITY.—

“(A) INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘information technology’ has the meaning given such term by section 11101 of title 40, United States Code.

“(B) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.—Any reference in this subsection to the Internal Revenue Service includes a reference to all components of the Internal Revenue Service, including—

“(i) the Office of the Taxpayer Advocate,

“(ii) the Criminal Investigation Division of the Internal Revenue Service, and

“(iii) except as otherwise provided by the Secretary with respect to information technology related to matters described in subsection (b)(3)(B), the Office of the Chief Counsel.”.

(b) INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION OF THE CUSTOMER ACCOUNT DATA ENGINE 2 AND ENTERPRISE CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall enter into a contract with an independent reviewer to verify and validate the implementation plans (including the performance milestones and cost estimates included in such plans) developed for the Customer Account Data Engine 2 and the Enterprise Case Management System.

(2) DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION.—Such contract shall require that such verification and validation be completed not later than the date which is 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) APPLICATION TO PHASES OF CADE 2.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply to phase 1 of the Customer Account Data Engine 2 and shall apply separately to each other phase.

(B) DEADLINE FOR COMPLETING PLANS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall complete the development of plans for all phases of the Customer Account Data Engine 2.

(C) DEADLINE FOR COMPLETION OF VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION OF PLANS.—In the case of any phase after phase 2 of the Customer Account Data Engine 2, paragraph (2) shall be applied by substituting “the date on which the plan for such phase was completed” for “the date of the enactment of this Act”.

(c) COORDINATION OF IRS CIO AND CHIEF PROCUREMENT OFFICER OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Chief Procurement Officer of the Internal Revenue Service shall—

(A) identify all significant IRS information technology acquisitions and provide written notification to the Internal Revenue Service Chief Information Officer (hereafter referred to in this subsection as the “IRS CIO”) of each such acquisition in advance of such acquisition, and

(B) regularly consult with the IRS CIO regarding acquisitions of information technology for the Internal Revenue Service, including meeting with the IRS CIO regarding such acquisitions upon request.

(2) SIGNIFICANT IRS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACQUISITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the term “significant IRS information technology acquisitions” means—

(A) any acquisition of information technology for the Internal Revenue Service in excess of \$1,000,000; and

(B) such other acquisitions of information technology for the Internal Revenue Service (or categories of such acquisitions) as the IRS CIO, in consultation with the Chief Procurement Officer of the Internal Revenue Service, may identify.

(3) SCOPE.—Terms used in this subsection which are also used in section 7803(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by subsection (a)) shall have the same meaning as when used in such section.

SEC. 2102. INTERNET PLATFORM FOR FORM 1099 FILINGS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than January 1, 2023, the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary’s delegate (hereafter referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall make available an internet website or other electronic media, with a user interface and functionality similar to the Business Services Online Suite of Services provided by the Social Security Administration, that provides access to resources and guidance provided by the Internal Revenue Service and allows persons to—

(1) prepare and file Forms 1099;

(2) prepare Forms 1099 for distribution to recipients other than the Internal Revenue Service; and

(3) maintain a record of completed, filed, and distributed Forms 1099.

(b) ELECTRONIC SERVICES TREATED AS SUPPLEMENTAL; APPLICATION OF SECURITY STANDARDS.—The Secretary shall ensure that the services described in subsection (a)—

(1) are a supplement to, and not a replacement for, other services provided by the Internal Revenue Service to taxpayers; and

(2) comply with applicable security standards and guidelines.

SEC. 2103. STREAMLINED CRITICAL PAY AUTHORITY FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY POSITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter A of chapter 80 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 7812. STREAMLINED CRITICAL PAY AUTHORITY FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY POSITIONS.

“In the case of any position which is critical to the functionality of the information technology operations of the Internal Revenue Service—

“(1) section 9503 of title 5, United States Code, shall be applied—

“(A) by substituting ‘during the period beginning on the date of the enactment of section 7812 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and ending on September 30, 2025’ for ‘Before September 30, 2013 in subsection (a)’,

“(B) without regard to subparagraph (B) of subsection (a)(1), and

“(C) by substituting ‘the date of the enactment of the Taxpayer First Act’ for ‘June 1, 1998’ in subsection (a)(6),

“(2) section 9504 of such title 5 shall be applied by substituting ‘During the period beginning on the date of the enactment of section 7812 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and ending on September 30, 2025’ for ‘Before September 30, 2013’ each place it appears in subsections (a) and (b), and

“(3) section 9505 of such title 5 shall be applied—

“(A) by substituting ‘During the period beginning on the date of the enactment of section 7812 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and ending on September 30, 2025’ for ‘Before September 30, 2013’ in subsection (a), and

“(B) by substituting ‘the information technology operations’ for ‘significant functions’ in subsection (a).”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter A of chapter 80 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“Sec. 7812. Streamlined critical pay authority for information technology positions.”.

Subtitle C—Modernization of Consent-Based Income Verification System

SEC. 2201. DISCLOSURE OF TAXPAYER INFORMATION FOR THIRD-PARTY INCOME VERIFICATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the close of the 2-year period described in subsection (d)(1), the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary’s delegate (hereafter referred to in this section as the “Secretary”) shall implement a program to ensure that any qualified disclosure—

(1) is fully automated and accomplished through the internet; and

(2) is accomplished in as close to real-time as is practicable.

(b) QUALIFIED DISCLOSURE.—For purposes of this section, the term “qualified disclosure” means a disclosure under section 6103(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 of returns or return information by the Secretary to a person seeking to verify the in-

come or creditworthiness of a taxpayer who is a borrower in the process of a loan application.

(c) APPLICATION OF SECURITY STANDARDS.—The Secretary shall ensure that the program described in subsection (a) complies with applicable security standards and guidelines.

(d) USER FEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During the 2-year period beginning on the first day of the 6th calendar month beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall assess and collect a fee for qualified disclosures (in addition to any other fee assessed and collected for such disclosures) at such rates as the Secretary determines are sufficient to cover the costs related to implementing the program described in subsection (a), including the costs of any necessary infrastructure or technology.

(2) DEPOSIT OF COLLECTIONS.—Amounts received from fees assessed and collected under paragraph (1) shall be deposited in, and credited to, an account solely for the purpose of carrying out the activities described in subsection (a). Such amounts shall be available to carry out such activities without need of further appropriation and without fiscal year limitation.

SEC. 2202. LIMIT REDISCLOSURES AND USES OF CONSENT-BASED DISCLOSURES OF TAX RETURN INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6103(c) is amended by adding at the end the following: “Persons designated by the taxpayer under this subsection to receive return information shall not use the information for any purpose other than the express purpose for which consent was granted and shall not disclose return information to any other person without the express permission of, or request by, the taxpayer.”.

(b) APPLICATION OF PENALTIES.—Section 6103(a)(3) is amended by inserting “subsection (c),” after “return information under”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to disclosures made after the date which is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle D—Expanded Use of Electronic Systems

SEC. 2301. ELECTRONIC FILING OF RETURNS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6011(e)(2)(A) is amended by striking “250” and inserting “the applicable number of”.

(b) APPLICABLE NUMBER.—Section 6011(e) is amended by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following new paragraphs:

“(5) APPLICABLE NUMBER.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of paragraph (2)(A), the applicable number shall be—

“(i) except as provided in subparagraph (B), in the case of calendar years before 2021, 250,

“(ii) in the case of calendar year 2021, 100, and

“(iii) in the case of calendar years after 2021, 10.

“(B) SPECIAL RULE FOR PARTNERSHIPS FOR 2018, 2019, 2020, AND 2021.—In the case of a partnership, for any calendar year before 2022, the applicable number shall be—

“(i) in the case of calendar year 2018, 200,

“(ii) in the case of calendar year 2019, 150,

“(iii) in the case of calendar year 2020, 100, and

“(iv) in the case of calendar year 2021, 50.

“(6) PARTNERSHIPS REQUIRED TO FILE ON MAGNETIC MEDIA.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2)(A), the Secretary shall require partnerships having more than 100 partners to file returns on magnetic media.”.

(c) RETURNS FILED BY A TAX RETURN PREPARER.—Section 6011(e)(3) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(D) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN PREPARERS LOCATED IN AREAS WITHOUT INTERNET ACCESS.—The Secretary may waive the requirement of subparagraph (A) if the Secretary determines, on the basis of an application by the tax return preparer, that the preparer cannot meet such requirement by reason of being located in a geographic area which does not have access to internet service (other than dial-up or satellite service).”

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 6724(c) is amended by striking “250 information returns (more than 100 information returns in the case of a partnership having more than 100 partners)” and inserting “the applicable number (determined under section 6011(e)(5) with respect to the calendar year to which such returns relate) of information returns”.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2302. UNIFORM STANDARDS FOR THE USE OF ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES FOR DISCLOSURE AUTHORIZATIONS TO, AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS OF, PRACTITIONERS.

Section 6061(b)(3) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) PUBLISHED GUIDANCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall publish guidance as appropriate to define and implement any waiver of the signature requirements or any method adopted under paragraph (1).

“(B) ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES FOR DISCLOSURE AUTHORIZATIONS TO, AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS OF, PRACTITIONERS.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph, the Secretary shall publish guidance to establish uniform standards and procedures for the acceptance of taxpayers' signatures appearing in electronic form with respect to any request for disclosure of a taxpayer's return or return information under section 6103(c) to a practitioner or any power of attorney granted by a taxpayer to a practitioner.

“(C) PRACTITIONER.—For purposes of subparagraph (B), the term ‘practitioner’ means any individual in good standing who is regulated under section 330 of title 31, United States Code.”

SEC. 2303. PAYMENT OF TAXES BY DEBIT AND CREDIT CARDS.

Section 6311(d)(2) is amended by adding at the end the following: “The preceding sentence shall not apply to the extent that the Secretary ensures that any such fee or other consideration is fully recouped by the Secretary in the form of fees paid to the Secretary by persons paying taxes imposed under subtitle A with credit, debit, or charge cards pursuant to such contract. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, the Secretary shall seek to minimize the amount of any fee or other consideration that the Secretary pays under any such contract.”

SEC. 2304. AUTHENTICATION OF USERS OF ELECTRONIC SERVICES ACCOUNTS.

Beginning 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary's delegate) shall verify the identity of any individual opening an e-Services account with the Internal Revenue Service before such individual is able to use the e-Services tools.

Subtitle E—Other Provisions

SEC. 2401. REPEAL OF PROVISION REGARDING CERTAIN TAX COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES AND REPORTS.

Section 2004 of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (26 U.S.C. 6012 note) is repealed.

SEC. 2402. COMPREHENSIVE TRAINING STRATEGY.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of

Internal Revenue shall submit to Congress a written report providing a comprehensive training strategy for employees of the Internal Revenue Service, including—

(1) a plan to streamline current training processes, including an assessment of the utility of further consolidating internal training programs, technology, and funding;

(2) a plan to develop annual training regarding taxpayer rights, including the role of the Office of the Taxpayer Advocate, for employees that interface with taxpayers and the direct managers of such employees;

(3) a plan to improve technology-based training;

(4) proposals to—

(A) focus employee training on early, fair, and efficient resolution of taxpayer disputes for employees that interface with taxpayers and the direct managers of such employees; and

(B) ensure consistency of skill development and employee evaluation throughout the Internal Revenue Service; and

(5) a thorough assessment of the funding necessary to implement such strategy.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Reform of Laws Governing Internal Revenue Service Employees

SEC. 3001. PROHIBITION ON REHIRING ANY EMPLOYEE OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE WHO WAS INVOLUNTARILY SEPARATED FROM SERVICE FOR MISCONDUCT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7804 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) PROHIBITION ON REHIRING EMPLOYEES INVOLUNTARILY SEPARATED.—The Commissioner may not hire any individual previously employed by the Commissioner who was removed for misconduct under this subchapter or chapter 43 or chapter 75 of title 5, United States Code, or whose employment was terminated under section 1203 of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (26 U.S.C. 7804 note).”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to the hiring of employees after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3002. NOTIFICATION OF UNAUTHORIZED INSPECTION OR DISCLOSURE OF RETURNS AND RETURN INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (e) of section 7431 is amended by adding at the end the following new sentences: “The Secretary shall also notify such taxpayer if the Internal Revenue Service or a Federal or State agency (upon notice to the Secretary by such Federal or State agency) proposes an administrative determination as to disciplinary or adverse action against an employee arising from the employee's unauthorized inspection or disclosure of the taxpayer's return or return information. The notice described in this subsection shall include the date of the unauthorized inspection or disclosure and the rights of the taxpayer under such administrative determination.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to determinations proposed after the date which is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle B—Provisions Relating to Exempt Organizations

SEC. 3101. MANDATORY E-FILE BY EXEMPT ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6033 is amended by redesignating subsection (n) as subsection (o) and by inserting after subsection (m) the following new subsection:

“(n) MANDATORY ELECTRONIC FILING.—Any organization required to file a return under this section shall file such return in electronic form.”

(b) OTHER REPORTS AND RETURNS.—

(1) POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Section 527(j)(7) is amended by striking “if the organization has” and all that follows through “such calendar year”.

(2) UNRELATED BUSINESS INCOME TAX RETURNS.—Section 6011 is amended by redesignating subsection (h) as subsection (i) and by inserting after subsection (g) the following new subsection:

“(h) MANDATORY E-FILE OF UNRELATED BUSINESS INCOME TAX RETURN.—Any organization required to file an annual return under this section which relates to any tax imposed by section 511 shall file such return in electronic form.”

(c) INSPECTION OF ELECTRONICALLY FILED ANNUAL RETURNS.—Section 6104(b) is amended by adding at the end the following: “Any annual return required to be filed electronically under section 6033(n) shall be made available by the Secretary to the public as soon as practicable in a machine readable format.”

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) TRANSITIONAL RELIEF.—

(A) SMALL ORGANIZATIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any small organizations, or any other organizations for which the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary's delegate (hereafter referred to in this paragraph as the “Secretary”) determines the application of the amendments made by this section would cause undue burden without a delay, the Secretary may delay the application of such amendments, but such delay shall not apply to any taxable year beginning on or after the date that is 2 years after the enactment of this Act.

(ii) SMALL ORGANIZATION.—For purposes of clause (i), the term “small organization” means any organization—

(I) the gross receipts of which for the taxable year are less than \$200,000; and

(II) the aggregate gross assets of which at the end of the taxable year are less than \$500,000.

(B) ORGANIZATIONS FILING FORM 990-T.—In the case of any organization described in section 511(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 which is subject to the tax imposed by section 511(a)(1) of such Code on its unrelated business taxable income, or any organization required to file a return under section 6033 of such Code and include information under subsection (e) thereof, the Secretary may delay the application of the amendments made by this section, but such delay shall not apply to any taxable year beginning on or after the date that is 2 years after the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3102. NOTICE REQUIRED BEFORE REVOCATION OF TAX-EXEMPT STATUS FOR FAILURE TO FILE RETURN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6033(j)(1) is amended by striking “If an organization” and inserting the following:

“(A) NOTICE.—If an organization described in subsection (a)(1) or (i) fails to file the annual return or notice required under either subsection for 2 consecutive years, the Secretary shall notify the organization—

“(i) that the Internal Revenue Service has no record of such a return or notice from such organization for 2 consecutive years, and

“(ii) about the revocation that will occur under subparagraph (B) if the organization fails to file such a return or notice by the due date for the next such return or notice required to be filed.

The notification under the preceding sentence shall include information about how to

comply with the filing requirements under subsections (a)(1) and (i).

“(B) REVOCATION.—If an organization”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to failures to file returns or notices for 2 consecutive years if the return or notice for the second year is required to be filed after December 31, 2019.

Subtitle C—Revenue Provision

SEC. 3201. INCREASE IN PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO FILE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The second sentence of subsection (a) of section 6651 is amended by striking “\$205” and inserting “\$330”.

(b) INFLATION ADJUSTMENT.—Section 6651(j)(1) is amended—

(1) by striking “2014” and inserting “2020”,

(2) by striking “\$205” and inserting “\$330”,

and

(3) by striking “2013” and inserting “2019”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to returns required to be filed after December 31, 2019.

TITLE IV—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 4001. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled “Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation” for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3151, the Taxpayer First Act. Mr. Speaker, this is not a Republican or a Democratic bill. It is an American one.

Let me begin by thanking Chairman NEAL, Ranking Member BRADY, the Oversight Subcommittee Ranking Member KELLY, and all the Members who joined us on this bill.

I would also like to recognize Chairman GRASSLEY and Ranking Member WYDEN and their staff who were our Senate partners on this necessary effort. In particular, I would like to thank our staff for their hard, great, and good work.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the process and the product. The record must be clear: Members of the House and Senate spent many years researching ideas to help taxpayers. The Oversight Subcommittee held 14 hearings and roundtables. We reached out to taxpayers and stakeholders. We have

asked questions and listened to the responses. We asked Democratic and Republican Members to provide feedback. We even opened a public comment period on the draft bill. We came together. We studied, we listened, and we respected the taxpayer.

Mr. Speaker, this has not been easy. We worked hard to correct misinformation that this bill would tie the hands of the IRS and hurt taxpayers' options. During a time when there is so much tension and rush to judgment, our coalition remained thoughtful and fair.

After the House passed this legislation earlier this year, new information came out, and I am proud that we came together and requested an investigation and the IRS responded quickly and took action.

Mr. Speaker, despite every single challenge, we remained committed to bipartisanship and to the American taxpayer.

I want to share a few examples of the good this bill does. The Taxpayer First Act authorizes \$30 million in matching grants for the Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program which helps low- and moderate-income taxpayers complete and file their taxes. This bill also protects certain low-income taxpayers from the private debt collection program. In addition, some of the most popular parts of the bill include new initiatives to protect and serve taxpayers who are victims of identity theft.

Mr. Speaker, the Taxpayer First Act serves as an example of a good and thoughtful policy that Congress can produce. We took our time. We studied, and we stayed the course. We refused to give up, and we refused to give in. Mr. Speaker, this bill should be an inspiration to us all.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support the Taxpayer First Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, June 10, 2019.

Hon. NITA M. LOWEY,
Chairwoman, Committee on Appropriations,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN LOWEY: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Ways and Means on provisions of H.R. 3151, the Taxpayer First Act, for which the Committee on Appropriations has a jurisdictional interest. I appreciate your agreement to not pursue a sequential referral or assert any point of order so that the legislation may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

The Committee on Ways and Means confirms our mutual understanding that your Committee does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within your Committee's jurisdiction.

I will ensure that this exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to

work with you on this measure and future legislation.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, DC, June 10, 2019.

Hon. RICHARD NEAL,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NEAL: I am writing with respect to H.R. 3151, the “Taxpayer First Act of 2019.” As a result of your having consulted with us on provisions on which the Committee on Appropriations has a jurisdictional interest, I will not request a sequential referral on this measure, an opportunity to raise a point of order under clause 4 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House, or further amendment to the bill when it is considered on the House floor.

The Committee on Appropriations takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, we do not agree to future suspension or waivers of the House rule restricting the carrying of appropriations in measures and amendments thereto, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or other legislation carrying appropriations moves forward so that we may address any issues within our jurisdiction and provisions giving rise to a point of order—regardless of whether a measure is similar to legislation passed by the House in a previous Congress, or represents the product of negotiation between parties or chambers.

The Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation, and request your support for such a request.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 3151.

Sincerely,

NITA M. LOWEY,
Chairwoman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, June 10, 2019.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman, Committee on Financial Services,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN WATERS: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 3151, Taxpayer First Act. As you know, the bill was referred primarily to the Committee on Ways and Means, with an additional referral to the Committee on Financial Services.

I thank you for agreeing to waive consideration of provisions that fall within your Committee's Rule X jurisdiction. The Committee on Ways and Means confirms our mutual understanding that your Committee does not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and your Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within your Committee's jurisdiction.

I will ensure that this exchange of letters is included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to

work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, June 7, 2019.

Hon. RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing concerning H.R. 3151, the "Taxpayers First Act of 2019." Because you have been working with the Committee on Financial Services concerning provisions in the bill that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction, I agree to forgo formal consideration of the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House Floor.

The Committee on Financial Services takes this action to forego formal consideration of H.R. 3151 with our mutual understanding that, by foregoing formal consideration of H.R. 3151 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that our Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as this or similar legislation moves forward. Our Committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation and request your support for any such request.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding, and I would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration of H.R. 3151.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this bill represents what this body can accomplish when we work together across the aisle. It is true that no one gets everything they want, but we put in the effort, we did the hard work, and we talked to each other, and we came together to find solutions on common ground.

I am honored to have cosponsored the Taxpayer First Act with my friend from Georgia, Oversight Subcommittee Chairman JOHN LEWIS. This is the fifth time this bill will pass the House with strong bipartisan support, and I am proud of the House leadership—Democrats and Republicans together—initiated first by Mr. LEWIS and Mr. Roskam of Illinois and Mr. LEWIS and Ms. Jenkins of Kansas, and now Mr. LEWIS and Mr. KELLY. This will be the fifth time this passes the House, which tells you the importance of this legislation, Mr. Speaker.

I want to especially thank Chairman LEWIS for his commitment to taxpayers and for working with us on behalf of the American people.

The IRS should be a customer service agency that focuses on treating taxpayers with respect and dignity. Over the last several years, the Ways and Means Committee held a number of bipartisan hearings to discover what is working and what isn't at the IRS. As we crafted this legislation together to redesign the IRS for the first time in

two decades, we focused on improving the relationship between the taxpayer and the agency.

We all agree the IRS should prioritize taxpayers' rights and they should be a resource—not a threat—to Americans. This bill achieves these goals.

After passage of the Taxpayer First Act, Americans will interact with an IRS that carries out customer service more like our businesses, because this bill will improve the support Americans receive online, in person, and on the phone.

This bill takes a number of steps to move the IRS into the 21st century. First, the IRS will have to come up with a customer service plan to better serve taxpayers because no American should fear contacting the IRS for help.

We also together rein in the abuses. We are overhauling the IRS' enforcement tools so families and small businesses don't have property unfairly seized. The Constitution guarantees Americans the right to due process and protection from unreasonable searches and seizures. In hearings led by Chairman LEWIS and others, we have heard stories from across the country of the IRS abusing these rights. Under this bill, that stops.

Third, the Taxpayer First Act recasts the IRS as our tax administrator rather than simply an enforcement agency. We will better protect taxpayers from enforcement abuses by creating an independent appeals office. This will give taxpayers a fair and impartial review of disputes they have with the IRS. The bill also ensures taxpayers have the same access to information as the IRS, putting our taxpayers on a level playing field.

We are revamping the IRS' ancient technology and better positioning the agency to combat identity theft and cyber threats. IRS employees, as hard as they work, are currently using technology that is severely outdated. Some of it dates back to the 1960s. This bill requires accountability by the IRS for the billions of dollars in funding it is given for IT each year. That accountability extends to ensuring taxpayer information is protected and is safe from cybercriminals looking to steal through taxpayer refunds. This bill also strengthens the IRS' partnership with States and the private sector to combat these threats.

Finally, this bill requires the IRS to bring back to Congress the complete restructuring of the agency focused on these principles of taxpayer first customer service, reining in those abuses, and protecting our private taxpayer information, making sure there is a fair appeals process in these disputes with the IRS.

Taken together, these reforms will greatly benefit Americans each year during tax season and throughout the year.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of H.R. 3151, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. HILL).

Ms. HILL of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3151, the Taxpayer First Act, which is a very exciting piece of legislation because who doesn't get excited about taxes?

However, in all seriousness, we should get excited when paying taxes or filing our taxes becomes easier and better for the American people.

I am so thrilled to be here today to offer my support, and I am beyond grateful that my concerns with the free file provision were heard and acted upon.

I am beyond grateful to Congressman LEWIS' leadership on this legislation which will save the government money, protect low-income individuals, and give the IRS resources to offer many additional much-needed services. I also want to thank the Congressman's staff and the Ways and Means Committee staff for working with my team—who also deserve a great deal of thanks—to make this happen. It is an incredible example of the collaboration that can happen to positively affect peoples' lives, and I cannot begin to express my gratitude that such a long-term, well-respected leader such as JOHN LEWIS took my concerns into consideration and involved me in the process, even though I am a lowly freshman.

The fact that we were able to get this provision resolved is showing how Congress is changing and showing how we are taking power away from corporations and special interests and back into the hands of regular people. I am proud to be part of that effort.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. BRADY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

In closing, this bipartisan bill puts an emphasis on the IRS' better serving Americans and makes sure that it is customer focused. It reins in the abuses, requires the IRS to better protect our privacy, creates an independent appeals process, makes sure that taxpayers are put on the same level playing field as the agency, and requires them to bring back a complete restructuring plan to Congress.

I am so appreciative of the work of our Democrat colleagues and Chairman LEWIS, especially, coming together again today to support these reforms to the IRS and showing our constituents that we put their interests ahead of Washington.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge support of H.R. 3151, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, the Taxpayer First Act is a bipartisan bill in both the House and in the Senate. This bill will improve the Internal Revenue Service and help taxpayers. This is a good and necessary bill.

Again, I would like to thank the ranking member, Mr. BRADY, and

thank Mr. KELLY in his absence, Chairman NEAL, and our staff for all of their hard and good work on this important bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the Taxpayer First Act, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3151, the "Taxpayer First Act of 2019."

H.R. 3151 aims to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modernize and improve the Internal Revenue Service, and for other provisions.

The bill would create an independent means for taxpayers to appeal actions of the IRS, limits the capacity of private debt collectors to target low-income citizens, allows taxpayers to request an identification protection PIN number to protect themselves from identity theft, and creates a single point of contact so that taxpayer conversations with IRS agents can be documented and tracked.

It is critical that we amend the Internal Revenue Code because we have a duty to our constituents to improve their contact with the Internal Revenue Service concerning appeals, identification protection, and financial inequity.

This legislation also codifies the popular Volunteer Income Tax Assistance Program and authorizes \$30 million in matching grants for the program.

When enacted, H.R. 3151 will create a better framework for the Internal Revenue Service which will in turn ensure that American taxpayers are at the forefront of our agenda.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 3151 to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 bringing it into the 21st century.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3151.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1515

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY TO FILE SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON H.R. 2621, HOMELAND SECURITY ASSESSMENT OF TERRORISTS USE OF GHOST GUNS ACT

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security be authorized to file a supplemental report on the bill, H.R. 2621.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SUPPORTING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR FIRST RESPONDERS ACT

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass

the bill (H.R. 542) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 542

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act".

SEC. 2. NATIONAL URBAN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 321. NATIONAL URBAN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY LABORATORY.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, shall designate the laboratory described in subsection (b) as an additional laboratory pursuant to the authority under section 308(c)(2). Such laboratory shall be used to test and evaluate emerging technologies and conduct research and development to assist emergency response providers in preparing for, and protecting against, threats of terrorism.

"(b) LABORATORY DESCRIBED.—The laboratory described in this subsection is the laboratory—

"(1) known, as of the date of the enactment of this section, as the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory;

"(2) previously known as the Environmental Measurements Laboratory; and

"(3) transferred to the Department pursuant to section 303(1)(E).

"(c) LABORATORY ACTIVITIES.—The laboratory designated pursuant to subsection (a), shall—

"(1) conduct tests, evaluations, and assessments of current and emerging technologies, including, as appropriate, cybersecurity of such technologies that can connect to the internet, for emergency response providers;

"(2) conduct research and development on radiological and nuclear response and recovery;

"(3) act as a technical advisor to emergency response providers; and

"(4) carry out other such activities as the Secretary determines appropriate."

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 320 the following new item:

"321. National Urban Security Technology Laboratory."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 542, the Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act.

Terrorism poses a serious threat to our country, especially to the New York City metropolitan area. Recently, a man was arrested in New York for plotting to use guns, grenades, and a suicide vest to attack police officers and innocent people in Times Square.

Given the complexity of the current terrorism threat environment, it is critical that we prioritize the research and development of first responder technologies.

That is why I introduced the Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act. This bill would permanently authorize the New York City-based National Urban Security Technology Laboratory, commonly referred to as NUSTL.

H.R. 542 directly supports first responders in New York City and across the country by authorizing the testing and evaluation of new technologies and systems for counterterrorism work and emergency response.

NUSTL is constantly developing and testing new tools for our brave first responders to use in the event of a terrorist attack, industrial accident, or natural disaster and closely collaborates with law enforcement agencies like the FDNY, the NYPD, and the Nassau County Police Department in my district.

NUSTL organizes simulated scenarios with first responders to test new emergency systems, sponsors research for cutting-edge technology, and works with first responders in the field to evaluate and assist with new tools.

It is the only Federal lab in this country that is focused entirely on helping first responders carry out their mission, wherever it may be.

In each of the last two budgets, the Trump administration has proposed closing down NUSTL. Fortunately, Congress has rejected this shortsighted move, as it would make my community and so many others less safe and less prepared in the face of an emergency.

Looking ahead, in addition to enacting H.R. 542, Congress needs to prioritize funding for NUSTL so that it has the stability it needs to continue its critical work, not just for New York City but for urban areas in all 50 States.

I want to thank Congressman PETER KING for co-leading this legislation, and I thank the chair and ranking member for their support in committee.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my House colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 10, 2019.

Hon. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chairwoman, Committee on Science, Space and Technology,

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN JOHNSON: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 542, the "Supporting Research and Development for First

Responders Act.” The Committee on Homeland Security recognizes that the Committee on Science, Space and Technology has a jurisdictional interest in H.R. 542, and I appreciate your effort to allow this bill to be considered on the House floor.

I concur with you that forgoing action on the bill does not in any way prejudice the Committee on Science, Space and Technology with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this bill or similar legislation in the future, and I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this legislation.

I will include our letters on H.R. 542 in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of this bill. I look forward to working with you on this legislation and other matters of great importance to this nation.

Sincerely,

BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE,
AND TECHNOLOGY,
Washington, DC, June 10, 2019.

Hon. BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON: I am writing to address the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology (“Science Committee”) in H.R. 542, the Supporting Research and Development for First Responders Act. The Science Committee submitted, to the Speaker, a jurisdictional claim on February 25th, 2019.

While the Science Committee is claiming jurisdiction over this bill, I recognize and appreciate your desire to bring this legislation before the House in an expeditious manner, and, accordingly agree not to insist on a sequential referral. This is, of course, conditional on our mutual understanding that nothing in this legislation or my decision to forgo sequential referral waives, reduces, or otherwise affects the jurisdiction of the Science Committee, and that a copy of this letter and your response will be included in the Congressional Record when the bill is considered on the House Floor.

The Science Committee also expects that you will support our request to be conferees during any House-Senate conference on H.R. 542, or similar legislation.

Thank you for your attention on this matter.

Sincerely,

EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chairwoman.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 542. This bill authorizes the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory in New York City, a one-of-its-kind testing lab for first responders.

The NUSTL evaluates and validates emerging technologies for use by first responders. Their work provides valuable information to first responders to increase their ability to save lives and property as departments across the Nation respond to incidents.

H.R. 542 will ensure that the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory’s work will continue.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation. I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 542 represents a bipartisan effort to support the needs of State and local first responders. It is critical that the Federal Government have the capacity to develop, test, and transition the best new technologies to the first responder community.

It bears repeating that NUSTL is the only Federal lab in the country that is focused entirely on helping first responders carry out their mission.

As the tactics and weapons of terrorists evolve, NUSTL will continue to play a key role in ensuring that our first responders are not just prepared but that they remain one step ahead.

Mr. Speaker, before I close, I would note that a similar version of this bill passed the House in June 2018 by a voice vote. I would ask my colleagues to pass it again today and send it to the Senate, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 542.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

SECURING AMERICAN NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS AGAINST TERRORISM ACT OF 2019

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2476) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide funding to secure nonprofit facilities from terrorist attacks, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2476

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Securing American Nonprofit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. NONPROFIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title XX of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 2009. NONPROFIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Department a program to be known as the ‘Nonprofit Security Grant Program’ (in this section referred to as the ‘Program’). Under the Program, the Secretary, acting through the Administrator, shall make grants to eligible nonprofit organizations described in subsection (b), through the State in which such organizations are located, for target hardening and other security enhancements to protect against terrorist attacks.

“(b) ELIGIBLE RECIPIENTS.—Eligible nonprofit organizations described in this subsection (a) are organizations that are—

“(1) described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code; and

“(2) determined to be at risk of a terrorist attack by the Administrator.

“(c) PERMITTED USES.—The recipient of a grant under this section may use such grant for any of the following uses:

“(1) Target hardening activities, including physical security enhancement equipment and inspection and screening systems.

“(2) Fees for security training relating to physical security and cybersecurity, target hardening, terrorism awareness, and employee awareness.

“(3) Any other appropriate activity, including cybersecurity resilience activities, as determined by the Administrator.

“(d) PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE.—The Administrator shall make funds provided under this section available for use by a recipient of a grant for a period of not less than 36 months.

“(e) REPORT.—The Administrator shall annually for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024 submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report containing information on the expenditure by each grant recipient of grant funds made under this section.

“(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$75,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024 to carry out this section.

“(2) SPECIFICATION.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1)—

“(A) \$50,000,000 is authorized for eligible recipients located in jurisdictions that receive funding under section 2003; and

“(B) \$25,000,000 is authorized for eligible recipients in jurisdictions not receiving funding under section 2003.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (a) of section 2002 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 603) is amended by striking “sections 2003 and 2004” and inserting “sections 2003, 2004, and 2009”.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2008 the following new item:

“Sec. 2009. Nonprofit security grant program.”

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 2476, the Securing American

Nonprofit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2019.

H.R. 2476 would authorize the Department of Homeland Security's Nonprofit Security Grant Program. This important grant program makes funding available to nonprofit organizations that are at risk of a terrorist attack.

Recently, nonprofit and religious organizations throughout the United States and abroad have experienced an alarming increase in violence and threats of violence. This year alone has been particularly tragic.

Consider, for example, the April 27 shooting in Poway, California, where a gunman opened fire on congregants at a Passover celebration.

Other such attacks include the April 21 coordinated terrorist attack on churches and hotels in Sri Lanka that killed nearly 250 people and injured more than 500 others. And the March 15 shooting at a mosque in New Zealand where 50 people were killed.

This past April, we also saw the burning of three churches in Louisiana, which we later learned were motivated by hate.

Unfortunately, however, targeting houses of worship is not a new phenomenon. There was the 2018 Tree of Life synagogue shooting in Pittsburgh where 11 people were killed; the 2017 shooting at a church in Sutherland Springs, Texas, where 26 people were killed; and the 2012 shooting at a Sikh temple in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

These attacks amplify the dire need that religious institutions and other nonprofit organizations have for effective security resources. They need these resources to keep themselves safe.

H.R. 2476 would also allow these grants to be made available to all at-risk facilities, regardless of where they are located.

The bill authorizes the program at \$75 million, with \$50 million reserved for nonprofit institutions located within the UASI areas, the Urban Area Security Initiative areas, and \$25 million reserved for institutions located outside of UASI jurisdictions.

The goal of DHS is to keep Americans safe across this country. This bill is a critical part of that goal. It would help ensure that nonprofits and places of worship across the country are protected and that congregants have the peace of mind they deserve.

I think we can all agree that protecting our communities from terrorist attacks should never be a partisan issue, and that is why the roster of 104 cosponsors for this legislation is large and diverse, with strong representation by Democrats and Republicans, myself included.

The Nonprofit Security Grant Program is one of the most sought-after grant programs for nonprofit organizations in my district, and I am grateful that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle have demonstrated such strong support for the program.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2476, the Securing American Nonprofit Organizations Act of 2019.

The Nonprofit Security Grant Program provides critical funding to harden security at houses of worship, community centers, schools, and other cultural institutions located in Urban Area Security Initiative, or UASI, regions.

This legislation expands the grant program so eligible entities not within UASI regions can also apply. These grants are used for target-hardening activities and physical security upgrades as well as for necessary security training.

The unfortunate reality is that threats to religious institutions and other soft targets are not going away and, in fact, are increasing at an alarming rate.

There have been a number of attacks, both overseas and in the United States, at places of worship. It is a stark reminder of the continued threat.

The Nonprofit Security Grant Program assists the most at-risk organizations in hardening their defenses, while allowing them to remain focused on providing services and counsel in their communities.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to do so. I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, as the threats to our homeland continue to evolve, we must be prepared to face the new and emerging challenges they present.

H.R. 2476 would authorize DHS to continue assisting nonprofit organizations across the country with protecting their members and their buildings.

A version of this bill passed the House by a voice vote in the last Congress, and I hope my colleagues will do the same again today.

H.R. 2476 was also endorsed by the Jewish Federations of North America. I truly appreciate their partnership and collaboration around this critical Homeland Security program, and I include in the RECORD their letter of support.

THE JEWISH FEDERATIONS
OF NORTH AMERICA,
May 9, 2019.

Hon. BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Hon. MICHAEL DENNIS ROGERS,
Ranking Member, Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON AND RANKING MEMBER ROGERS: We commend you for scheduling the mark-up of H.R. 2476, the "Securing American Non-Profit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2019", and respectfully urge Members of the Committee to support the bill.

On April 27, 2019, white supremacist John Earnest allegedly entered the Chabad of Poway synagogue, near San Diego, CA, dur-

ing Passover services, and murdered Lori Kaye, 60, and attempted to murder Noya Dahan, 8, Almog Peretz, 34, and Rabbi Yisroel Goldstein, 57. On October 27, 2018, white supremacist Robert D. Bowers allegedly entered the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh, PA, during Sabbath services, and murdered 11 congregants and wounded six others, including four police officers. In the months between these deadly attacks, the FBI has brought charges against would-be terrorists and violent homegrown extremists for plots and threats against synagogues, Jewish community centers, mosques, Islamic centers, and churches located in Washington, DC, New York, California, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Montana, Florida, Ohio, Texas, Kansas, Oregon and Pennsylvania.

Over the past year, the FBI has investigated more than 100 threats to religious institutions. As recently as January 2019, the Federal Government released a Joint Intelligence Bulletin that assesses that domestic actors will continue to pose a lethal threat to faith-based communities in the Homeland. The JIB advises government counterterrorism and law enforcement officials and private sector security partners responsible for securing faith-based communities to remain vigilant in light of the enduring threat to faith-based communities posed by US-based threat actors and homegrown violent extremists. The JIB also warns of the difficulty in detecting domestic terrorists and extremists because of the individualized nature of their radicalization to violence. (Source: Joint Intelligence Bulletin IA-32337-19, February 22, 2019)

In previous reports, the Department of Homeland Security has found that faith-based organizations are at particular risk of attack because of the significant number of people of like faith that gather together in a single symbolic location at specified times; the organizations typically have unrestricted access to their religious services and peripheral areas such as their parking areas and education facilities; and because these organizations most likely have limited resources for security as nonprofit institutions. As "soft targets", DHS has further assessed that these organizations are particularly vulnerable to bombing, arson attack, small arms attack, assassination and kidnapping, and chemical/biological/radiological attack. To counter these threats and vulnerabilities, DHS recommends that faith-based organizations take a number of key protective measures against threats and to mitigate the effects of an attack, including: installation of target hardening equipment, engaging in planning and preparedness activities and the acquisition of security personnel.

Recognizing that many nonprofits do not have the financial resources to implement extensive security measures, the "Securing American Non-Profit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2019" provides critical support for security related activities to nonprofit organizations at risk of a terrorist attack that are recommended by the Department of Homeland Security. These include support for:

Physical Security Enhancements, such as access controls, blast proofing, surveillance, fencing and bollards;

Security Training of employees and organization members and volunteers;

Exercises, such as those that validate plans and procedures, evaluate capabilities, and assess progress toward meeting capability targets;

Planning, such as the development and enhancement of security plans and protocols, emergency contingency plans, or evacuation/shelter-in-place plans; and

Contracting of Security Personnel and off-duty police officers.

In consideration of the substantial threats and attacks to nonprofit institutions by domestic and foreign terrorists and violent homegrown extremists, the vulnerability of nonprofits to destruction, incapacitation, or exploitation from a terrorist attack, and the challenges nonprofits face in providing for needed investments in target hardening and related preparedness activities, The Jewish Federations respectfully urges the Members of the Committee to support the “Securing American Non-Profit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2019” at markup.

Sincerely,

ROBERT B. GOLDBERG,
Senior Director, Legislative Affairs.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I strongly encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 2476, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2476 would, for the first time, formally authorize the Department of Homeland Security’s Nonprofit Security Grant Program.

This important grant program makes funding available to nonprofit organizations that are at risk of a terrorist attack.

Increasingly, nonprofit organizations throughout the United States and abroad have experienced an alarming increase in violence and threats of violence.

In just the first six months of 2019, the level of bloodshed in places of worship have shocked the world.

In addition to the April 27th shooting, where a gunman opened fire on congregants at a Passover celebration at a California synagogue, there was the April 21st coordinated terrorist attack on churches and hotels in Sri Lanka that killed nearly 250 people and the March 15th live-streamed mass shooting at a mosque in New Zealand, where 50 people were killed.

The horror of these attacks was compounded by the three church burnings in Louisiana in April.

Prior to this year, there were the 2018 “Tree of Life” synagogue shooting in Pittsburgh, where 11 people were killed; the 2017 Sutherland Springs, Texas church shooting, where 26 people were killed; and the 2012 shooting at a Sikh Temple in Milwaukee.

These attacks amplify the need for religious and other nonprofit organizations to have access to resources to keep themselves safe from bad actors.

Enactment of H.R. 2476 will help non-profits and places of worship take steps to be safer.

I introduced this legislation to authorize \$75 million in grants with Representatives PETER KING (R-NY), MAX ROSE (D-NY), STEVE STIVERS (R-OH), BILL PASCRELL (D-NJ), and TROY BALDERSON (R-OH) in early May and, to date, it has over 100 Democrats and Republicans.

H.R. 2476 was endorsed by The Jewish Federations of North America.

I truly appreciate their support and commitment to this vital homeland security program.

Prospects for enactment of this legislation are good, as a bipartisan companion bill has been introduced.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for H.R. 2476.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2476, the “Securing American Non-Profit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2019.”

H.R. 2476 reauthorizes the Department of Homeland Security’s Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP).

The bill would fund the NSGP at \$75 million through fiscal year 2024; where \$50 million

would be reserved for nonprofit institutions located within UASI jurisdictions, and \$25 million would be reserved for nonprofit institutions located outside of UASI jurisdictions.

This bill is caused by the recent increase in violence and threats of violence against nonprofit institutions.

Examples of such violence against nonprofit organizations include:

April 27—attack on the Poway synagogue that killed 11 April 21—a coordinated terrorist attack on churches and hotels in Sri Lanka that killed nearly 250 people and injured more than 500 people.

March 15—the deadly New Zealand mosque shootings, where 50 people were killed.

It is critical that we better understand the seriousness of such violent crimes as they impact not only the victims, but also their families, communities, and the generations of people to come.

This bill will allow the Nonprofit Security Grant Program to—Target activities, including physical security enhancement equipment, inspection and the screening systems.

Pay for security training relating to physical security and cybersecurity, target hardening, terrorism awareness, and employee awareness.

Along with, any other appropriate activity, including cybersecurity resilience activities, as determined by the Administrator.

When enacted, H.R. 2476 will create a better understanding on how we can manage and prevent terrorist acts towards non-profit organizations by targeting activities and increasing security training.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2476 to confront such violence against nonprofit institutions, which pose as a strong threat to the citizens of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2476.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DHS CYBER INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAMS ACT OF 2019

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1158) to authorize cyber incident response teams at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1158

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “DHS Cyber Incident Response Teams Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CYBER INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 148) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(1)(B)(iv), by inserting “, including cybersecurity specialists” after “entities”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (f) through (m) as subsections (g) through (n), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection (f):

“(f) CYBER INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Center shall maintain cyber hunt and incident response teams for the purpose of providing, as appropriate and upon request, assistance, including the following:

“(A) Assistance to asset owners and operators in restoring services following a cyber incident.

“(B) The identification of cybersecurity risk and unauthorized cyber activity.

“(C) Mitigation strategies to prevent, deter, and protect against cybersecurity risks.

“(D) Recommendations to asset owners and operators for improving overall network and control systems security to lower cybersecurity risks, and other recommendations, as appropriate.

“(E) Such other capabilities as the Under Secretary appointed under section 103(a)(1)(H) determines appropriate.

“(2) CYBERSECURITY SPECIALISTS.—The Secretary may include cybersecurity specialists from the private sector on cyber hunt and incident response teams.

“(3) ASSOCIATED METRICS.—The Center shall continually assess and evaluate the cyber incident response teams and their operations using robust metrics.

“(4) SUBMITTAL OF INFORMATION TO CONGRESS.—Upon the conclusion of each of the first four fiscal years ending after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Center shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee of the Senate, information on the metrics used for evaluation and assessment of the cyber incident response teams and operations pursuant to paragraph (3), including the resources and staffing of such cyber incident response teams. Such information shall include each of the following for the period covered by the report:

“(A) The total number of incident response requests received.

“(B) The number of incident response tickets opened.

“(C) All interagency staffing of incident response teams.

“(D) The interagency collaborations established to support incident response teams.”;

and

(4) in subsection (g), as redesignated by paragraph (2)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “, or any team or activity of the Center,” after “Center”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, or any team or activity of the Center,” after “Center”.

(b) NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the requirements of this Act and the amendments made by this Act. Such requirements shall be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized to be appropriated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

□ 1530

GENERAL LEAVE

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, every day, hackers grow bolder, more sophisticated, and more ambitious. In 2016, the Russian Government carried out an unprecedented attack on our election infrastructure; and last year, the Department of Homeland Security and FBI revealed that the Russians were exploiting cyber tools to target critical infrastructure in our energy, water, aviation, and commercial sectors.

Other foreign adversaries have taken note of Russia's activity and are similarly leveraging their cyber capabilities to advance their interests and undermine our own. We already know that Chinese actors have been targeting American companies and even our transportation systems with cutting-edge cyberattacks. In recent years, we have also seen an increase in Iranian cyberattacks on banks, businesses, and government agencies.

Meanwhile, local governments across the country, from Atlanta to Baltimore to Albany, have been devastated by costly and disruptive ransomware attacks.

The only way for us to effectively mitigate and respond to these attacks is by leveraging the full power and capabilities of the Federal Government.

H.R. 1158, the DHS Cyber Incident Response Teams Act of 2019, would do just that by authorizing hunt and incident response teams.

Housed within the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, these teams deploy to owners and operators of critical infrastructure after a cybersecurity incident. They provide intrusion analysis, identify malicious actors, analyze malicious tools, and provide mitigation assistance strategies. They are our boots on the ground in the event of a cybersecurity incident and are critical to improving the cybersecurity capabilities of critical infrastructure operators.

Additionally, H.R. 1158 authorizes DHS to leverage private-sector capabilities to address these growing and evolving threats.

It is important that DHS use every measure available to confront the changing landscape of cyber threats. Passing this bill, authored by our former chairman of the Homeland Security Committee, MIKE MCCAUL, will help us accomplish that mission.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my House colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 1158, the DHS Cyber Incident Response Teams Act of 2019.

H.R. 1158 authorizes cyber hunt and incident response teams to assist operators, free of cost, to identify unauthorized cyber activity while promoting the proper strategies to deter future threats.

This legislation helps us stay vigilant in our efforts to respond to cyber incidents in both the public and private sectors as threats to our digital networks continue to evolve.

I support this important bill, introduced by my colleague, Ranking Member MCCAUL, and I commend him for his leadership on this issue. I urge all Members to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I am prepared to close after the gentleman from Texas closes.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL).

Mr. MCCAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 1158, the DHS Cyber Incident Response Teams Act of 2019. I want to thank the gentleman from Texas for managing this on the floor. I want to thank the gentlewoman from New York for her comments.

Every day, we are facing threats from Russia, China, Iran, North Korea, and other malicious actors trying to hit not only our Federal Government networks, but our private sector.

During my time as chairman of the House Homeland Security Committee, I prioritized ensuring that our Nation had the capacity to respond to cyber threats and protect our critical infrastructure. I am proud to say that we have made important strides in recent years, including standing up the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency within DHS.

However, we must press forward with innovative solutions to respond to a constantly changing threat landscape. To that end, my bill authorizes CISA's ability to maintain cyber incident response teams to assist against cyberattacks on the government and private sector. These teams not only help respond to cyberattacks, but also help mitigate the potential destruction they cause and restore damaged networks after.

Additionally, my bill allows for leading industry specialists to serve on these teams with the government and DHS to provide outside expertise. It really provides a force multiplier, and I think it is a very important step forward in the right direction. It ensures that we have the best and brightest from both the public and private sector working in unison to secure our critical infrastructure and vital national networks.

These response teams are a force multiplier, enhancing our cybersecurity workforce and helping protect our interconnected world. This bill is critical to keeping our digital networks and communications systems resilient and protected.

I would like to also thank Congressmen LANGEVIN, RATCLIFFE, RUPPERSBERGER, and KATKO for joining me in introducing this bill.

This bill actually passed the House last Congress, and I sure hope we can get it passed by the Senate and signed into law, because it is urgently needed by the Department to protect the United States from these critical cyberattacks.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this legislation.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It is hard to predict the future, but there is one thing I know: Our adversaries will continue to hone their hacking capabilities to advance their interests and undermine ours.

Critical infrastructure owners and operators must have access to the incident response capabilities necessary to protect their networks. H.R. 1158, which was approved unanimously in committee, will help ensure that DHS can continue to partner effectively with the private sector to protect critical infrastructure.

Before I close, I would like to note that a version of this bill passed the House by a voice vote in the 115th Congress. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1158.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1158, "DHS Cyber Incident Response Teams Act of 2019."

H.R. 1158 codifies DHS' National Cybersecurity and Communications Coordination Center (NCCIC) Hunt and Incident Response Teams which the Department currently deploys to provide intrusion analysis, identify malicious actors, analyze malicious tools, and provide mitigation assistance to entities requesting assistance after a cybersecurity incident.

H.R. 1158 also requires the NCCIC to submit information to Congress regarding metrics for the teams, at the end of the first four years after enactment.

In 2017, a malware named NotPetya was released from the hacked servers of a Ukrainian software firm servicing a management program used by some of world's largest corporations, causing an estimated \$10 billion in damage.

When this bill passes, it will assess and mitigate situations of cyberterrorism that undermine our nation's security and civil liberties such as our national elections.

Cyber threats are becoming more sophisticated every day.

Due to the vulnerability of corporations' operations, we need extensive measures to identify, analyze, and alleviate threats of cyberattacks.

Affected asset owners and operators will receive critical information to improve their overall network and control systems security to lower cybersecurity risks, and other recommendations.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 1158 to protect our nation from malicious attempts of cyberterrorism that strategically weaken our democracy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1158, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STRENGTHENING LOCAL TRANSPORTATION SECURITY CAPABILITIES ACT OF 2019

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2539) to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to prioritize the assignment of certain officers and intelligence analysts from the Transportation Security Administration and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to locations with participating State, local, and regional fusion centers in jurisdictions with a high-risk surface transportation asset in order to enhance the security of such assets, including by improving timely sharing of classified information regarding terrorist and other threats, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2539

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Strengthening Local Transportation Security Capabilities Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR STAKEHOLDERS.**—The term "public and private sector stakeholders" has the meaning given such term in section 114(u)(1)(C) of title 49, United States Code.

(2) **SURFACE TRANSPORTATION ASSET.**—The term "surface transportation asset" includes facilities, equipment, or systems used to provide transportation services by—

(A) a public transportation agency (as such term is defined in section 1402(5) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–53; 6 U.S.C. 1131(5)));;

(B) a railroad carrier (as such term is defined in section 20102(3) of title 49, United States Code);

(C) an owner or operator of—

(i) an entity offering scheduled, fixed-route transportation services by over-the-road bus (as such term is defined in section 1501(4) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–53; 6 U.S.C. 1151(4))); or

(ii) a bus terminal; or

(D) other transportation facilities, equipment, or systems, as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 3. THREAT INFORMATION SHARING.

(a) **PRIORITIZATION.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall prioritize the assignment of officers and intelligence analysts under section 210A of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124h) from the Transportation Security Administration and, as appropriate, from the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security, to locations with participating State, local, and regional fusion centers in jurisdictions with a high-risk surface transportation asset in order to enhance the security of such assets, including by improving timely sharing of classified information regarding terrorist and other threats.

(b) **INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTS.**—Officers and intelligence analysts assigned to locations with participating State, local, and regional fusion centers under this section shall participate in the generation and dissemination of transportation security intelligence products, with an emphasis on terrorist and other threats to surface transportation assets that—

(1) assist State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies in deploying their resources, including personnel, most efficiently to help detect, prevent, investigate, apprehend, and respond to terrorist and other threats;

(2) promote more consistent and timely sharing of threat information among jurisdictions; and

(3) enhance the Department of Homeland Security's situational awareness of such terrorist and other threats.

(c) **CLEARANCES.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall make available to appropriate owners and operators of surface transportation assets, and to any other person that the Secretary determines appropriate to foster greater sharing of classified information relating to terrorist and other threats to surface transportation assets, the process of application for security clearances under Executive Order No. 13549 (75 Fed. Reg. 162; relating to a classified national security information program) or any successor Executive order.

SEC. 4. LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT SECURITY TRAINING.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with public and private sector stakeholders, may develop, through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers, a training program to enhance the protection, preparedness, and response capabilities of law enforcement agencies with respect to terrorist and other threats at a surface transportation asset.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—If the Secretary of Homeland Security develops the training program described in subsection (a), such training program shall—

(1) be informed by current information regarding terrorist tactics;

(2) include tactical instruction tailored to the diverse nature of the surface transportation asset operational environment; and

(3) prioritize training officers from law enforcement agencies that are eligible for or receive grants under sections 2003 or 2004 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 604 and 605) and officers employed by railroad carriers that operate passenger service, including interstate passenger service.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2539, the Strengthening Local Transportation Security Capabilities Act of 2019.

Every day, tens of millions of Americans rely on our Nation's vast transportation surface system. Securing that system must remain one of our top national security priorities.

H.R. 2539 will help bolster situational awareness about threats to these vital systems by requiring DHS to prioritize the assignment of officers and intelligence analysts to State, local, and regional fusion centers located in areas with high-risk surface transportation assets.

Further, H.R. 2539 authorizes a training program to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies that protect surface transportation assets.

I would like to thank my colleague, Ms. BARRAGÁN, for introducing this important bill. I urge my House colleagues to support H.R. 2539.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 2539, the Strengthening Local Transportation Security Capabilities Act of 2019. This bill will provide important support to surface transportation security at a time when our transportation sector faces evolving threats.

This bill ensures that the Secretary of Homeland Security will prioritize the assignment of intelligence analysts to fusion centers in areas with high-risk surface transportation assets to bolster security, improve coordination, and enhance information sharing.

This bill underscores the critically important work of State, local, and regional fusion centers in protecting the homeland. These centers analyze current threats and push critical threat information to the front lines.

It is important that Congress pass bills like this to strengthen the relationships among Federal, State, and local jurisdictions so that relevant threat information reaches the right people in a timely manner.

I am pleased by the support of my Democratic colleagues for fusion centers and hope this will lead to quick

passage of another bill, introduced by Homeland Security Committee Ranking Member ROGERS, H.R. 480, the Homeland Threat Assessment Act.

Keeping transportation systems secure is part and parcel to protecting the American way of life and keeping America moving forward. I commend this legislation for raising the baseline on how the Department of Homeland Security supports the security of surface transportation systems, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I am prepared to close after the gentleman from Texas closes.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 2539 would be an important step toward securing some of our country's most important transportation systems.

DHS is faced with an enormous challenge of combating the constantly evolving threats facing our Nation's transportation systems. Timely information sharing about these systems is essential to counter any threat.

Last Congress, a similar measure passed the House with wide bipartisan support. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Mr. Speaker, terrorists continue to pose a significant threat to transportation systems.

Since 9/11, Congress has supported efforts to strengthen the security of our transportation systems.

Working with the private sector and state and local governments, we have invested substantial resources to prevent attacks and improve our intelligence around potential threats.

Still, terrorists continue to probe critical infrastructure—looking for “soft targets” to attack.

Worldwide, increasingly, terrorist have turned their attention to mass transit systems, bus stations, and freight and passenger rail systems.

In America, surface transportation systems transport millions of passengers and tons of freight every day.

In my district, my constituents rely on L.A. Metro rail and bus systems to get them to their offices, doctor's appointments, places of worship, and homes every day.

According to L.A. Metro Monthly Ridership stats, over 31 million riders travel by bus or rail each month.

Due to the high accessibility of transit systems, protecting passengers and personnel is difficult.

Law enforcement agencies rely on credible, timely intelligence to keep systems secure.

My bill seeks to enhance security in two key ways.

First, it requires DHS to prioritize the assignment of officers and intelligence analysts to

State, local, and regional fusion centers areas with a high-risk surface transportation asset.

Such deployments would help ensure that intelligence relating to threats is shared with appropriate stakeholders in a timely manner, improving the chances of preventing the next attack.

Second, my bill authorizes DHS to develop a training program to enhance the protection, preparedness, and response capabilities of law enforcement agencies that operate at surface transportation assets.

Surface transportation systems are unique in their layouts and use, and training tailored to the uniqueness of these systems would help improve law enforcement capabilities.

This transportation security bill is supported on a bipartisan basis and, when it was considered last month in the Committee on Homeland Security, was approved unanimously.

As such, I strongly urge my colleagues to support this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2539.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Miss RICE of New York. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

HOMELAND PROCUREMENT REFORM ACT

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2083) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 regarding the procurement of certain items related to national security interests for Department of Homeland Security frontline operational components, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2083

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Homeland Procurement Reform Act” or the “HOPR Act”.

SEC. 2. REQUIREMENTS TO BUY CERTAIN ITEMS RELATED TO NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS ACCORDING TO CERTAIN CRITERIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle D of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 836. REQUIREMENTS TO BUY CERTAIN ITEMS RELATED TO NATIONAL SECURITY INTERESTS.

“(a) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall ensure that any procurement of covered items for a frontline operational component meets the following criteria:

“(1) To the maximum extent possible, not less than one-third of funds obligated in a specific fiscal year for the procurement of such covered items shall be covered items

that are manufactured in part or provided in the United States by entities that qualify as small business concerns (as such term is described under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)).

“(2) Each prime contractor, with respect to the procurement of such covered items, shall ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, the following:

“(A) Each first-tier subcontractor and end item manufacturer complies with the contractor code of business ethics and conduct under section 3509 of title 41, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

“(B) Each first-tier subcontractor and end-item manufacturer is in compliance with a standard identified by the Secretary as appropriate for quality, such as ISO 9001:2015 of the International Organization for Standardization.

“(C) The ability of a first-tier subcontractor to fulfill the terms of the contract is verified.

“(3) Each supplier of such a covered item with an insignia (such as any patch, badge, or emblem) and each supplier of such an insignia, if such covered item with such insignia or such insignia, as the case may be, is not produced, applied, or assembled in the United States, shall—

“(A) store such covered item with such insignia or such insignia in a locked area;

“(B) report any pilferage or theft of such covered item with such insignia or such insignia occurring at any stage before delivery of such covered item with such insignia or such insignia; and

“(C) destroy any defective or unusable covered item with insignia or insignia in a manner established by the Secretary, and maintain records, for three years after the creation of such records, of such destruction that include the date of such destruction, a description of the covered item with insignia or insignia destroyed, the quantity of the covered item with insignia or insignia destroyed, and the method of destruction.

“(b) PRICING.—The Secretary shall ensure that covered items are purchased at a fair and reasonable price, consistent with the procedures and guidelines specified in the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

“(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall provide to the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report on the following:

“(1) Instances in which vendors have failed to meet deadlines for delivery of covered items and corrective actions taken by the Department in response to such instances.

“(2) The status of efforts to carry out paragraph (1) of subsection (a).

“(3) A description of how the Department ensures the compliance of each prime contractor with the requirements of paragraph (2) of subsection (a) and any instances of non-compliance.

“(d) DEPARTMENT FRONTLINE OPERATIONAL COMPONENT DESCRIBED.—In this section, the term ‘Department frontline operational component’ refers to any of the following components of the Department:

“(1) U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

“(2) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

“(3) The United States Secret Service.

“(4) The Transportation Security Administration.

“(5) The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

“(6) The Federal Protective Service.

“(7) The Federal Emergency Management Agency.

“(8) The Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers.

“(e) DETERMINATION.—If the Secretary determines that compliance with paragraph (1) of subsection (a) is impractical, the Secretary shall, not later than 15 days after making such determination, submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate an explanation relating to such determination and specifics regarding what percentage of covered items will be procured by small business concerns.

“(f) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply to the purchase of covered items by the Department to be used by the Department for training purposes.

“(g) COVERED ITEM DESCRIBED.—In this section, the term ‘covered item’ refers to any of the following with respect to a Department frontline operational component:

“(1) Body armor components intended to provide ballistic protection for an individual, consisting of one or more of the following:

“(A) Soft ballistic panels.

“(B) Hard ballistic plates.

“(C) Concealed armor carriers worn under a uniform.

“(D) External armor carriers worn over a uniform.

“(2) Helmets that provide ballistic protection and other head protection and components.

“(3) Protective eyewear.

“(4) Rain gear, cold weather gear, other environmental and flame-resistant clothing.

“(5) Footwear.

“(6) Uniforms.

“(7) Bags and packs.

“(8) Holsters and tactical pouches.

“(9) Patches, insignia, and embellishments.

“(10) Respiratory protective masks.

“(11) Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear protective gear.

“(12) Hearing protection equipment.

“(13) Any other critical safety item as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

“(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section applies with respect to a contract entered into by the Department or any of its frontline operational components on or after October 1, 2020.

“(i) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary should endeavor to ensure that the majority of covered items for a frontline operational component procured by the Department are manufactured in the United States by entities that qualify as small business concerns.”.

(b) STUDY.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a study of the adequacy of allowances provided to employees of Department of Homeland Security frontline operational components (as such term is described in section 836 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by subsection (a)). Such study shall be informed by a Department-wide survey of employees from across the Department who receive uniform allowances that seeks to ascertain what, if any, improvements could be made to the current uniform allowances and what, if any, impacts current allowances have had on employee morale and retention. Such study shall also consider increasing by 25 percent, at minimum, the uniform allowance for first year employees and by 50 percent, at minimum, the annual allowance for all other employees.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 835 the following new item:

“Sec. 836. Requirements to buy certain items related to national security interests.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

□ 1545

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2083, the Homeland Procurement Reform Act, or HOPR.

I am proud to have introduced this bipartisan legislation to reform the way the Department of Homeland Security procures uniforms and protective equipment for its personnel. The aim is to improve the quality of uniforms and equipment issued to Department frontline personnel by encouraging the procurement of domestically sourced uniform items.

Today, DHS has more than 60,000 uniformed men and women. Less than half of those uniforms are made here in the United States. Under this legislation, at least a third of DHS funds spent on uniforms are to be used to purchase goods manufactured by American small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, my bill is good for homeland security, and it is good for small American businesses.

Additionally, in response to concerns expressed by frontline personnel about how quickly they exhaust their annual uniform allowances, my bill directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to take a hard look at the adequacy of the allowances. In studying the issue, the Secretary is required to determine what improvements can be made to the current allowances and what impacts the current allowances have had on employee morale and retention.

H.R. 2083 is endorsed by the Warrior Protection and Readiness Coalition and the National Border Patrol Council, and it passed out of committee unanimously.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues on the Homeland Security Committee and Representative MAST from Florida for their contributions to and support of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my House colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2083.

This bill will encourage the Department of Homeland Security to purchase uniforms and protective gear for its law enforcement officers from ethical manufacturers and sellers. To do business with DHS, contractors that supply frontline operational components must abide by the code of business ethics, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and any quality control standards deemed appropriate by the Secretary. These conditions will ensure that we are purchasing the very best products for our men and women on the front lines.

The bill also protects the security of DHS law enforcement personnel by requiring that uniforms and equipment that bear a law enforcement insignia be properly stored and disposed of if they are unusable. This will help prevent law enforcement badges and patches from falling into the wrong hands or being used for nefarious purposes.

H.R. 2083 will also help to promote small businesses by encouraging the Secretary of DHS to utilize small businesses for at least one-third of DHS uniform needs. Small businesses are the backbone of America, and this bill will help to ensure that the Secretary considers them for the agency's needs whenever possible.

H.R. 2083 requires that the Secretary purchase uniforms at a fair and reasonable price.

Further, the bill requires a study on the adequacy of uniform allowances to ensure that DHS law enforcement personnel do not have to pay out of pocket for the basic items they need to carry out their duties.

Mr. Speaker, this bill goes a long way toward improving the process for procurement of uniforms for DHS personnel, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to the goal of ensuring that at least a third of all uniforms and protective equipment is provided by American small businesses, this bill also addresses concerns expressed by DHS frontline personnel.

Component personnel often deplete their annual uniform allowances before the conclusion of the year and have experienced delays in receiving basic uniform items, such as duty shirts, belts, and socks. H.R. 2083 would put DHS on a path to improving its processes and delivery of uniform items for its vital frontline personnel.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of this bipartisan legislation that will ensure that the men and women protecting our Nation have the best equipment that they can.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their support of this process, and once again, I ask for their support.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2083, the "Homeland Procurement Reform Act."

H.R. 2083 would reform the way the Department of Homeland Security procures uniforms and items related to national security interests.

This bill seeks to encourage the procurement of domestically sourced uniform items to ensure higher-quality uniforms and equipment are issued to the Department.

Specifically, this bill would allocate that no less than one-third of the funds obligated for uniforms and protective equipment are used for items that are manufactured in part or provided in the United States by entities that qualify as a U.S. small business.

Additionally, H.R. 2083 will ensure that uniforms and protective equipment are purchased at fair and reasonable prices, and that uniform allowances provided to Department frontline personnel are adequate.

Last, the bill mandates that suppliers—store such covered item in a locked area; report any pilferage or theft of such covered item occurring at any stage before delivery of such covered item; and

destroy any defective or unusable covered item bearing official DHS insignia not manufactured in the US.

I stand to support this bill that will bring more opportunities for American small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 2083 to reform the way the Department of Homeland Security procures uniforms and items related to national security interests.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2083, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DHS ACQUISITION REVIEW BOARD ACT OF 2019

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2609) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Acquisition Review Board in the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2609

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "DHS Acquisition Review Board Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. ACQUISITION REVIEW BOARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle D of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 836. ACQUISITION REVIEW BOARD.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish an Acquisition Review Board (in this section referred to as the 'Board') to—

"(1) strengthen accountability and uniformity within the Department acquisition review process;

"(2) review major acquisition programs; and

"(3) review the use of best practices.

"(b) COMPOSITION.—

"(1) CHAIR.—The Under Secretary for Management shall serve as chair of the Board.

"(2) PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary shall ensure participation by other relevant Department officials with responsibilities related to acquisitions as permanent members of the Board.

"(3) OVERSIGHT.—The Under Secretary for Management shall designate a full time employee of the Department to oversee the operations of the Board.

"(c) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet regularly for purposes of ensuring all acquisitions processes proceed in a timely fashion to achieve mission readiness. The Board shall convene at the Secretary's discretion and at any time—

"(1) a major acquisition program—

"(A) requires authorization to proceed from one acquisition decision event to another throughout the acquisition life cycle;

"(B) is in breach of its approved requirements; or

"(C) requires additional review, as determined by the Under Secretary for Management; or

"(2) a non-major acquisition program requires review, as determined by the Under Secretary for Management.

"(d) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The responsibilities of the Board are as follows:

"(1) Determine whether a proposed acquisition has met the requirements of key phases of the acquisition life cycle framework and is able to proceed to the next phase and eventual full production and deployment.

"(2) Oversee whether a proposed acquisition's business strategy, resources, management, and accountability is executable and is aligned to strategic initiatives.

"(3) Support the person with acquisition decision authority for an acquisition in determining the appropriate direction for such acquisition at key acquisition decision events.

"(4) Conduct systematic reviews of acquisitions to ensure that such acquisitions are progressing in compliance with the approved documents for their current acquisition phases.

"(5) Review the acquisition documents of each major acquisition program, including the acquisition program baseline and documentation reflecting consideration of trade-offs among cost, schedule, and performance objectives, to ensure the reliability of underlying data.

"(6) Ensure that practices are adopted and implemented to require consideration of trade-offs among cost, schedule, and performance objectives as part of the process for developing requirements for major acquisition programs prior to the initiation of the second acquisition decision event, including, at a minimum, the following practices:

"(A) Department officials responsible for acquisition, budget, and cost estimating functions are provided with the appropriate opportunity to develop estimates and raise cost and schedule matters before performance objectives are established for capabilities when feasible.

"(B) Full consideration is given to possible trade-offs among cost, schedule, and performance objectives for each alternative.

"(e) ACQUISITION PROGRAM BASELINE REPORT REQUIREMENT.—If the person exercising acquisition decision authority over a major acquisition program approves such program to proceed into the planning phase before such program has a Department-approved ac-

quisition program baseline, the Under Secretary for Management shall create and approve an acquisition program baseline report regarding such approval, and the Secretary shall—

"(1) within 7 days after an acquisition decision memorandum is signed, notify in writing the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate of such decision; and

"(2) within 60 days after the acquisition decision memorandum is signed, submit to such committees a written explanation of the rationale for such decision and a plan of action to address acquisition program baseline requirements for such program.

"(f) REPORT.—The Under Secretary for Management shall provide information to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate on an annual basis through fiscal year 2024 on the activities of the Board for the prior fiscal year that includes information relating to the following:

"(1) For each meeting of the Board, any acquisition decision memoranda.

"(2) Results of the systematic reviews conducted pursuant to paragraph (4) of subsection (d).

"(3) Results of acquisition document reviews required pursuant to paragraph (5) of subsection (d).

"(4) Activities to ensure that practices are adopted and implemented throughout the Department pursuant to paragraph (6) of subsection (d).

"(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) ACQUISITION.—The term 'acquisition' has the meaning given such term in section 131 of title 41, United States Code.

"(2) ACQUISITION DECISION AUTHORITY.—The term 'acquisition decision authority' means the authority, held by the Secretary acting through the Deputy Secretary or Under Secretary for Management to—

"(A) ensure compliance with Federal law, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and Department acquisition management directives;

"(B) review (including approving, pausing, modifying, or cancelling) an acquisition program through the life cycle of such program;

"(C) ensure that acquisition program managers have the resources necessary to successfully execute an approved acquisition program;

"(D) ensure good acquisition program management of cost, schedule, risk, and system performance of the acquisition program at issue, including assessing acquisition program baseline breaches and directing any corrective action for such breaches; and

"(E) ensure that acquisition program managers, on an ongoing basis, monitor cost, schedule, and performance against established baselines and use tools to assess risks to an acquisition program at all phases of the life cycle of such program to avoid and mitigate acquisition program baseline breaches.

"(3) ACQUISITION DECISION EVENT.—The term 'acquisition decision event', with respect to an acquisition program, means a predetermined point within each of the acquisition phases at which the acquisition decision authority determines whether such acquisition program shall proceed to the next acquisition phase.

"(4) ACQUISITION DECISION MEMORANDUM.—The term 'acquisition decision memorandum', with respect to an acquisition, means the official acquisition decision event record that includes a documented record of decisions, exit criteria, and assigned actions for such acquisition, as determined by the

person exercising acquisition decision authority for such acquisition.

“(5) ACQUISITION PROGRAM.—The term ‘acquisition program’ means the process by which the Department acquires, with any appropriated amounts, by contract for purchase or lease, property or services (including construction) that support the missions and goals of the Department.

“(6) ACQUISITION PROGRAM BASELINE.—The term ‘acquisition program baseline’, with respect to an acquisition program, means a summary of the cost, schedule, and performance parameters, expressed in standard, measurable, quantitative terms, which must be met in order to accomplish the goals of such program.

“(7) BEST PRACTICES.—The term ‘best practices’, with respect to acquisition, means a knowledge-based approach to capability development that includes—

“(A) identifying and validating needs;

“(B) assessing alternatives to select the most appropriate solution;

“(C) clearly establishing well-defined requirements;

“(D) developing realistic cost assessments and schedules;

“(E) securing stable funding that matches resources to requirements;

“(F) demonstrating technology, design, and manufacturing maturity;

“(G) using milestones and exit criteria or specific accomplishments that demonstrate progress;

“(H) adopting and executing standardized processes with known success across programs;

“(I) establishing an adequate workforce that is qualified and sufficient to perform necessary functions; and

“(J) integrating the capabilities described in subparagraphs (A) through (I) into the Department’s mission and business operations.

“(8) MAJOR ACQUISITION PROGRAM.—The term ‘major acquisition program’ means a Department acquisition program that is estimated by the Secretary to require an eventual total expenditure of at least \$300,000,000 (based on fiscal year 2019 constant dollars) over its life cycle cost.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101 et seq.) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 835 the following new item:

“Sec. 836. Acquisition Review Board.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, every year, the Department of Homeland Security invests billions of dollars on major acquisition programs to execute its critical missions. It acquires systems vital to homeland security, including ships for the U.S. Coast Guard and baggage

screening systems for the Transportation Security Administration.

However, DHS’ acquisition activities are on the Government Accountability Office’s “High Risk List” because of management and funding concerns. In fact, according to GAO, only 10 of the 24 major acquisition programs have approved schedule and cost goals and are on track to meet those goals.

Given these challenges, it is critical that DHS review its major acquisition programs for proper management, oversight, and accountability.

This bill, the DHS Acquisition Review Board Act of 2019, seeks to strengthen the role of the Acquisition Review Board, or ARB, to improve acquisition outcomes within the Department of Homeland Security. The ARB has the potential to help ensure that DHS does not pursue programs that it can’t afford or that do not meet established cost, schedule, and performance thresholds.

Mr. Speaker, the enactment of H.R. 2609 is one mechanism within the Department to help ensure that programs are on time, on budget, and in line with the Department’s mission.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my House colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 2609, the DHS Acquisition Review Board Act of 2019.

The Government Accountability Office and the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General have both identified weaknesses in the Department’s management of its major acquisition programs. Poor management of these programs costs the Department billions of dollars each year.

GAO has placed DHS management functions, including acquisition management, on its “High Risk List,” programs that are highly susceptible to fraud, waste, abuse, or mismanagement or are in need of transformation.

The Department struggles to ensure that major acquisitions are delivered on schedule, provide the capabilities needed, and do not exceed budget. In recent years, GAO has identified 9 out of 26 major acquisition programs that experienced cost growth or schedule slips. Cost overruns totaled \$988 million, and schedules frequently slipped by an average of 6 months.

GAO also determined that approximately half of major acquisition programs deployed capabilities before all key performance parameters had been met.

It is essential that DHS establish better management tools to provide accountability in its major acquisition programs and ensure that problems are identified and addressed early.

My bill requires DHS to establish mechanisms for accountability to better manage components’ major acquisition programs by establishing an Acquisition Review Board within DHS. The board would oversee DHS’ acquisi-

tion process, review major acquisition programs, and evaluate the use of best practices.

The Under Secretary for Management will serve as the chair of the board, and the board would be required to meet regularly. The board would be responsible for determining if a proposed acquisition has met planning requirements necessary to move into the production and deployment phases.

It would also oversee a major acquisitions business strategy. The board will review the cost tradeoffs, schedules, and performance objectives of the programs.

As we seek to ensure the homeland is protected and DHS has the resources it needs to do its job, we must also ensure that taxpayer dollars are being spent efficiently and effectively.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2609, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Texas for that fine piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close after the gentleman from the State of Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) closes.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2609 has the potential of fostering accountability and uniformity within the Department’s acquisition programs.

A version of this legislation was passed by the House by a voice vote in the 115th Congress, and I urge my colleagues to do the same again today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2609.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

DHS OVERSEAS PERSONNEL ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2019

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2590) to require a Department of Homeland Security overseas personnel enhancement plan, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2590

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “DHS Overseas Personnel Enhancement Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. OVERSEAS PERSONNEL BRIEFING.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 90 days after submission of the comprehensive 3-year strategy required under section 1910 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328) and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall brief the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate regarding Department of Homeland Security personnel with primary duties that take place outside of the United States.

(b) *REQUIREMENTS.*—The briefings required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A detailed summary of, and deployment schedule for, each type of personnel position with primary duties that take place outside of the United States and how each such position contributes to the Department of Homeland Security’s counterterrorism mission.

(2) Information related to how the geographic and regional placement of such positions contributes to the Department’s counterterrorism mission.

(3) Information related to any risk mitigation plans for each geographic and regional placement, including to address counter-intelligence risks.

(4) Information regarding the costs of deploying or maintaining personnel at each geographic and regional placement, including information on any cost-sharing agreement with foreign partners to cover a portion or all the costs relating to such deployment or maintenance.

(5) Maintain and enhance practices to guard against counter-espionage and counter-intelligence threats, including cyber threats, associated with Department personnel.

(6) Information regarding trends in foreign efforts to influence such personnel while deployed overseas to contribute to the Department’s counterterrorism mission.

(7) Information related to the position-specific training received by such personnel before and during placement at a foreign location.

(8) Challenges that may impede the communication of counterterrorism information between Department personnel at foreign locations and Department entities in the United States, including technical, resource, and administrative challenges.

(9) The status of efforts to implement the strategy referred to in subsection (a).

(10) The status of efforts (beginning with the second briefing required under this section) to implement the enhancement plan under section 3.

SEC. 3. OVERSEAS PERSONNEL ENHANCEMENT PLAN.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 90 days after the first briefing required under section 2, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a plan to enhance the effectiveness of Department of Homeland Security personnel at foreign locations.

(b) *PLAN REQUIREMENTS.*—The plan required under subsection (a) shall include proposals to—

(1) improve efforts of Department of Homeland Security personnel at foreign locations, as necessary, for purposes of providing foreign partner capacity development and furthering the Department’s counterterrorism mission;

(2) as appropriate, redeploy Department personnel to respond to changing threats to the United States;

(3) enhance collaboration among Department personnel at foreign locations, other Federal personnel at foreign locations, and foreign partners;

(4) improve the communication of counterterrorism information between Department per-

sonnel at foreign locations and Department entities in the United States, including to address technical, resource, and administrative challenges; and

(5) maintain practices to guard against counter-espionage threats associated with Department personnel.

SEC. 4. TERMINATION.

The briefing requirement under section 2 shall terminate on the date that is four years after the submission of the strategy referred to in such section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2590, the DHS Overseas Personnel Enhancement Act of 2019.

A key feature of how the Department of Homeland Security carries out its border security mission is the deployment of personnel abroad to help ensure that threats are identified and addressed before they ever reach our borders.

For our part, Congress has a role to play to ensure the Department has the right policies and resources to keep Americans safe, both at home and abroad.

H.R. 2590 builds on the existing Federal mandate that requires DHS to have a 3-year strategic plan for overseas deployment of DHS personnel. The mandate enacted in 2017 was authored by the chairman of the Committee of Homeland Security, Representative THOMPSON.

H.R. 2590 would strengthen the strategic plan by requiring DHS to provide regular congressional briefings about overseas personnel. Following the first briefings, DHS would be required to submit a strategic plan to enhance the effectiveness of its overseas personnel deployments to Congress.

Subsequent briefings would track DHS efforts to enhance the effectiveness of its personnel in foreign locations.

□ 1600

During committee markup of this bill, Democrats offered amendments to ensure that DHS prioritizes efforts to mitigate the risks and counterintelligence threats facing DHS personnel living overseas. As amended, it requires DHS to report on foreign efforts to influence our personnel and maintain practices to guard against these threats, including counterintelligence and cyber threats.

Pushing our borders out to mitigate threats to the homeland before they ever reach our shores is an important endeavor and one we should all support. Providing the basic information in H.R. 2590 will help Congress better understand who DHS is deploying overseas and to what end and how we can best support components with overseas missions.

I would note that DHS has yet to provide Congress with a 3-year strategy required by statute and requested by Chairman THOMPSON years ago. I hope that we do not have to wait much longer before receiving this strategy and additional information about how DHS is using its workforce overseas.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2590, the Department of Homeland Security Overseas Personnel Enhancement Act of 2019. This bipartisan legislation will ensure the Department of Homeland Security develops personnel overseas in a strategic, effective, and efficient manner that will address threats before they reach the United States shores, while improving our relationships with foreign partners.

The United States Government positions many personnel from across the Federal Government overseas to liaise with their foreign counterparts, strengthen relationships, and build capacity with them. The Department of Homeland Security does this to support its critical counterterrorism mission.

H.R. 2590 will ensure that personnel deployed by Homeland Security overseas receive adequate training and mission support, while having their important perspectives heard by their colleagues back in the United States.

Moreover, this bill addresses the importance of foreign-based Homeland Security personnel to effectively coordinate with other Federal partners, such as the FBI, in support of the Department’s counterterror missions.

We face an ever-changing threat landscape which presents new challenges to securing air travel, public spaces, surface transportation, and critical infrastructure from terror attacks. It is imperative that we work together with foreign partners to share information, build capacity, and learn from each other to respond to a dynamic threat environment, much the same as I did for many years on State, local, and Federal gang task forces.

I thank Representative WATSON COLEMAN for cosponsoring this important legislation, as well as Ranking Member ROGERS and Chairman THOMPSON for their support of this measure. I also want to thank my good friend from California (Mr. CORREA), who is handling the bill on the Democratic side.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to thank my colleague from New York (Mr. KATKO) for this fine piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers. I am prepared to close after the gentleman from New York closes as well, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, this important bill seeks to ensure our overseas efforts to protect the homeland are as effective and strategic as possible. I again urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, by passing H.R. 2590 today, Congress can ensure that our borders are being pushed out to mitigate threats to the homeland and that DHS overseas personnel are being deployed effectively and efficiently.

I would also add that this measure was passed by the House in the 115th Congress by a vote of 415-0. I hope that my colleagues will lend their support and join me in passing this legislation again today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2590, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, on that, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. WEXTON) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 542,
H.R. 2539, and
H.R. 2590.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

SUPPORTING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR FIRST RESPONDERS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 542) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 395, nays 3, not voting 34, as follows:

[Roll No. 242]

YEAS—395

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)

Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DesSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Díaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer

Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Español
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenaue
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gabbard
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
García (TX)
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hayes
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)

Hill (CA)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebach
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Marchant
Marshall
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCauley
McClintock

McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meadows
Meng
Meuser
Mitchell
Moonenar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panteta
Pappas
Pascarella
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradner
Schrier
Schweikert

Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Staubert
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
Posey (NM)
Trahan
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Waters
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yarmouth
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NAYS—3

Amash
Massie
Roy

NOT VOTING—34

Abraham
Axne
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Buck
Clay
Clyburn
Crist
Davidson (OH)
Dean
Gonzalez (TX)
Gosar

Green (TN)
Griffith
Hastings
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hudson
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
Kuster (NH)
Long
Maloney, Sean
McEachin

Meeks
Miller
Moulton
Rush
Ryan
Sensenbrenner
Trone
Wasserman
Schultz
Watson Coleman
Wright

□ 1858

Mr. MASSIE changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. SMITH of Missouri and HOLINGSWORTH changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STRENGTHENING LOCAL TRANSPORTATION SECURITY CAPABILITIES ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2539) to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to prioritize the assignment of certain officers and intelligence analysts from the Transportation Security Administration and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to locations with participating State, local, and regional fusion centers in jurisdictions with a high-risk surface transportation asset in order to enhance the security of such assets, including by improving timely sharing of classified information regarding terrorist and other threats, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Miss RICE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 384, nays 13, not voting 35, as follows:

[Roll No. 243]

YEAS—384

Adams	Bucshon	Cook
Aderholt	Budd	Cooper
Aguilar	Bustos	Correa
Allen	Butterfield	Costa
Allred	Byrne	Courtney
Amodei	Calvert	Cox (CA)
Armstrong	Carbajal	Craig
Arrington	Cárdenas	Crawford
Babin	Carson (IN)	Crenshaw
Bacon	Carter (GA)	Crow
Baird	Cartwright	Cuellar
Balderson	Case	Cummings
Banks	Casten (IL)	Cunningham
Barr	Castor (FL)	Curtis
Barragán	Castro (TX)	Davids (KS)
Bass	Chabot	Davis (CA)
Beatty	Cheney	Davis, Danny K.
Bera	Chu, Judy	Davis, Rodney
Bergman	Cicilline	DeFazio
Beyer	Cisneros	DeGette
Billirakis	Clark (MA)	DeLauro
Bishop (GA)	Clarke (NY)	DeBene
Blumenauer	Cleaver	Delgado
Blunt Rochester	Cline	Demings
Bonamici	Cloud	DeSaulnier
Boyle, Brendan	Cohen	DesJarlais
F.	Cole	Deutch
Brindisi	Collins (GA)	Diaz-Balart
Brooks (IN)	Collins (NY)	Dingell
Brown (MD)	Comer	Doggett
Brownley (CA)	Conaway	Doyle, Michael
Buchanan	Connolly	F.

Duffy	Lamborn	Rose (NY)
Duncan	Langevin	Rose, John W.
Dunn	Larsen (WA)	Rouda
Emmer	Larson (CT)	Rouzer
Engel	Latta	Roybal-Allard
Escobar	Lawrence	Ruiz
Eshoo	Lawson (FL)	Ruppersberger
Espallat	Lee (CA)	Rutherford
Estes	Lee (NV)	Sánchez
Evans	Lesko	Sarbanes
Ferguson	Levin (CA)	Scalise
Finkenauer	Levin (MI)	Scanlon
Fitzpatrick	Lewis	Schakowsky
Fleischmann	Lieu, Ted	Schiff
Fletcher	Lipinski	Schneider
Flores	Loeb sack	Schrader
Fortenberry	Lofgren	Schrier
Foster	Loudermilk	Schweikert
Foxx (NC)	Lowenthal	Scott (VA)
Frankel	Lowe	Scott, Austin
Fudge	Lucas	Scott, David
Fulcher	Luetkemeyer	Serrano
Gabbard	Lujan	Sewell (AL)
Gaetz	Luria	Shalala
Gallagher	Lynch	Sherman
Gallego	Malinowski	Sherrill
Garamendi	Maloney,	Shimkus
Garcia (IL)	Carolyn B.	Simpson
Garcia (TX)	Maloney, Sean	Sires
Gianforte	Marchant	Slotkin
Gibbs	Marshall	Smith (MO)
Gohmert	Mast	Smith (NJ)
Golden	Matsui	Smith (WA)
Gomez	McAdams	Smucker
Gonzalez (OH)	McBath	Soto
Gooden	McCarthy	Spanberger
Gotthelmer	McCaul	Spano
Granger	McClintock	Speier
Graves (GA)	McCollum	Stanton
Graves (LA)	McGovern	Staubert
Graves (MO)	McHenry	Stefanik
Green (TX)	McKinley	Steil
Grijalva	McNerney	Steube
Grothman	Meadows	Stevens
Guest	Meng	Stewart
Guthrie	Meuser	Suozi
Haaland	Mitchell	Swalwell (CA)
Hagedorn	Moolenaar	Takano
Harder (CA)	Mooney (WV)	Taylor
Hartzler	Moore	Thompson (CA)
Hayes	Morelle	Thompson (MS)
Heck	Mucarsel-Powell	Thompson (PA)
Hern, Kevin	Mullin	Thornberry
Hice (GA)	Murphy	Timmons
Higgins (LA)	Nadler	Tipton
Hill (AR)	Napolitano	Titus
Hill (CA)	Neal	Tlaib
Himes	Neguse	Tonko
Holding	Newhouse	Torres (CA)
Hollingsworth	Norcross	Torres Small
Horn, Kendra S.	Nunes	(NM)
Horsford	O'Halleran	Trahan
Houlahan	Ocasio-Cortez	Turner
Hoyer	Olson	Underwood
Hudson	Omar	Upton
Huffman	Palazzo	Van Drew
Huizenga	Pallone	Vargas
Hurd (TX)	Palmer	Veasey
Jackson Lee	Panetta	Vela
Jayapal	Pappas	Velázquez
Jeffries	Pascrell	Visclosky
Johnson (GA)	Payne	Wagner
Johnson (LA)	Pence	Walberg
Johnson (OH)	Perlmutter	Walden
Johnson (SD)	Perry	Walker
Johnson (TX)	Peters	Walorski
Joyce (OH)	Peterson	Waltz
Joyce (PA)	Phillips	Waters
Kaptur	Pingree	Watkins
Katko	Pocan	Weber (TX)
Keating	Porter	Webster (FL)
Keller	Posey	Welch
Kelly (IL)	Pressley	Wenstrup
Kelly (MS)	Price (NC)	Westerman
Kennedy	Quigley	Wexton
Khanna	Raskin	Wild
Kildee	Ratcliffe	Williams
Kilmer	Reed	Wilson (FL)
Kim	Reschenthaler	Wilson (SC)
Kind	Rice (NY)	Wittman
King (NY)	Richmond	Womack
Kinzinger	Riggleman	Woodall
Kirkpatrick	Roby	Yarmuth
Krishnamoorthi	Rodgers (WA)	Young
Kustoff (TN)	Roe, David P.	Zeldin
LaHood	Rogers (AL)	
LaMalfa	Rogers (KY)	
Lamb	Rooney (FL)	

NAYS—13

Amash	Harris	Rice (SC)
Biggs	Hunter	Roy
Brooks (AL)	Jordan	Yoho
Burchett	Massie	
Burgess	Norman	

NOT VOTING—35

Abraham	Gonzalez (TX)	Meeks
Axne	Gosar	Miller
Bishop (UT)	Green (TN)	Moulton
Bost	Griffith	Rush
Brady	Hastings	Ryan
Buck	Herrera Beutler	Sensenbrenner
Carter (TX)	Higgins (NY)	Stivers
Clay	Kelly (PA)	Trone
Clyburn	King (IA)	Wasserman
Crist	Kuster (NH)	Schultz
Davidson (OH)	Long	Watson Coleman
Dean	McEachin	Wright

□ 1909

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL SOCCER MATCH RAISES MONEY FOR YOUTH SOCCER

(Mr. LARSEN of Washington asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Speaker, a few weeks ago, Democrats and Republicans engaged in the annual Congressional Soccer Match, and we are taking a very brief amount of time here to announce the outcome of that Congressional Soccer Match. In a few moments, I will recognize my Representative friend from Nebraska.

This is an important timing of this particular recognition because tomorrow the U.S. Women's national team kicks off at 3 p.m. to defend their World Cup title. For those in the Pacific Northwest, that is noon. I am encouraging everyone to watch that game if it is possible.

So we are here to recognize the Women's national team, but also to recognize the winners of this year's Congressional Soccer Match, the Republicans.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON).

Mr. BACON. Madam Speaker, I appreciate Mr. LARSEN's team spirit, good sportsmanship here, and good cheer.

Again, I just want to thank Mr. LARSEN, Ms. CASTOR, and also Mr. LAHOOD. We are the co-chairs of the Soccer Caucus here in the Congress. I really loved working with the other three here.

I also appreciate the good sportsmanship here. We stuck out a good victory despite the heroics on your side, Madam Speaker. But we gave it all. Some of these great new players on our side really did the heavy lifting.

I want to thank the U.S. Soccer Foundation for putting this together and for their great fundraising. The important thing is the U.S. Soccer Foundation raised tremendous amounts of money for youth soccer.

That is what we want to do. We want to make youth soccer more prevalent

and more readily accessible for all our youth. It teaches teamwork, and it is good for physical conditioning. You learn about following the rules and taking orders from the coach. It is great for growing up and learning how to be a more responsible adult.

So it is a great team that put this together.

I appreciate all the Members who played. We also appreciate the staff members as well as some of the professionals who came out to help bring in more people.

We worked together as a team to bring the World Cup to North America here in the future. We are proud of that.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. LARSEN for being a great teammate.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR), who is also on our team and the other co-chair.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Speaker, after a number of years of consecutive blue team victories, I am here to congratulate the red team and my good friends Congressman LAHOOD and Congressman BACON, the co-chairs of the Congressional Soccer Caucus.

Truly, the real winners are the kids across America, who we are able to raise charity funds for, to help make sure that they can all experience a beautiful game, the beautiful game of soccer.

The U.S. Soccer Foundation funds fields and equipment all across the country, particularly in the underserved areas.

Madam Speaker, I invite everyone to join the soccer caucus and help stand up for your kids back home.

I do have to say, on the eve of the Women's World Cup, with the defending World Cup champions, the U.S. Women's National Team, there is a little bit of girl power not only here in the House, but we intend to repeat the win of the Women's World Cup.

Let's cheer them on and cheer on what they have done in standing up for pay equity and equal treatment as role models for girls and young women all across this country.

DHS OVERSEAS PERSONNEL ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2590) to require a Department of Homeland Security overseas personnel enhancement plan, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 394, nays 2, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 244]

YEAS—394

Adams	Diaz-Balart	King (NY)
Aderholt	Dingell	Kinzinger
Aguiar	Doggett	Kirkpatrick
Allen	Doyle, Michael	Krishnamoorthi
Allred	F.	Kustoff (TN)
Amash	Duffy	LaHood
Amodei	Duncan	LaMalfa
Armstrong	Dunn	Lamb
Arrington	Emmer	Lamborn
Babin	Engel	Langevin
Bacon	Escobar	Larsen (WA)
Baird	Eshoo	Larson (CT)
Balderson	Espaillet	Latta
Banks	Estes	Lawrence
Barr	Evans	Lawson (FL)
Barragán	Ferguson	Lee (NV)
Bass	Finkenauer	Lesko
Beatty	Fitzpatrick	Levin (CA)
Bera	Fleischmann	Levin (MI)
Bergman	Fletcher	Lewis
Beyer	Flores	Lieu, Ted
Bilirakis	Fortenberry	Lipinski
Bishop (GA)	Foster	Loeb
Blumenauer	Fox (NC)	Loeb
Blunt Rochester	Frankel	Lofgren
Bonamici	Fudge	Loudermilk
Boyle, Brendan	Fulcher	Lowenthal
F.	Gabbard	Lowey
Brady	Gallagher	Lucas
Brindisi	Gallego	Luetkemeyer
Brooks (AL)	Garamendi	Lujan
Brooks (IN)	Garcia (IL)	Lurla
Brown (MD)	Garcia (TX)	Lynch
Brownley (CA)	Gianforte	Malinowski
Buchanan	Gibbs	Maloney,
Bucshon	Golden	Carolyn B.
Budd	Gomez	Maloney, Sean
Burchett	Gonzalez (OH)	Marchant
Burgess	Gooden	Marshall
Bustos	Gottheimer	Massie
Byrne	Granger	Mast
Calvert	Graves (GA)	Matsui
Carbajal	Graves (LA)	McAdams
Cárdenas	Graves (MO)	McBath
Carson (IN)	Green (TX)	McCarthy
Carter (GA)	Grijalva	McCaul
Carter (TX)	Grothman	McClintock
Cartwright	Guest	McCollum
Case	Guthrie	McGovern
Casten (IL)	Haaland	McHenry
Castor (FL)	Hagedorn	McKinley
Castro (TX)	Harder (CA)	McNerney
Chabot	Harris	Meadows
Cheney	Hartzler	Meng
Chu, Judy	Hayes	Meuser
Cicilline	Heck	Mitchell
Cisneros	Hern, Kevin	Moolenaar
Clark (MA)	Hice (GA)	Mooney (WV)
Clarke (NY)	Higgins (LA)	Moore
Cleaver	Hill (AR)	Morelle
Cline	Hill (CA)	Mucarsel-Powell
Cloud	Himes	Mullin
Cohen	Holding	Murphy
Cole	Hollingsworth	Nadler
Collins (GA)	Horn, Kendra S.	Napolitano
Collins (NY)	Horsford	Neal
Comer	Houlahan	Neguse
Conaway	Hoyer	Newhouse
Connolly	Hudson	Norcross
Cook	Huffman	Norman
Correa	Huizenga	Nunes
Costa	Hunter	O'Halleran
Courtney	Hurd (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez
Cox (CA)	Jackson Lee	Olson
Craig	Jayapal	Omar
Crawford	Jeffries	Palazzo
Crenshaw	Johnson (GA)	Pallone
Crow	Johnson (LA)	Palmer
Cuellar	Johnson (OH)	Panetta
Cummings	Johnson (SD)	Pappas
Cunningham	Johnson (TX)	Pascarell
Curtis	Jordan	Payne
Davids (KS)	Joyce (OH)	Pence
Davis (CA)	Joyce (PA)	Perlmutter
Davis, Danny K.	Kaptur	Perry
Davis, Rodney	Katko	Peters
DeFazio	Keating	Peterson
DeGette	Keller	Phillips
DeLauro	Kelly (IL)	Pingree
DelBene	Kelly (MS)	Pocan
Delgado	Kennedy	Porter
Demings	Khanna	Posey
DeSaulnier	Kildee	Pressley
DesJarlais	Kilmer	Price (NC)
Deutch	Kim	Quigley
	Kind	Raskin
		Ratcliffe

Reed	Sherrill	Torres Small
Reschenthaler	Shimkus	(NM)
Rice (NY)	Simpson	Trahan
Rice (SC)	Sires	Turner
Richmond	Slotkin	Underwood
Riggleman	Smith (MO)	Upton
Roby	Smith (NE)	Van Drew
Rodgers (WA)	Smith (NJ)	Vargas
Roe, David P.	Smith (WA)	Veasey
Rogers (AL)	Smucker	Vela
Rogers (KY)	Soto	Velázquez
Rooney (FL)	Spanberger	Visclosky
Rose (NY)	Spano	Wagner
Rose, John W.	Speier	Walberg
Rouda	Stanton	Walden
Rouzer	Staubert	Walker
Roybal-Allard	Stefanik	Walorski
Ruiz	Stell	Waltz
Ruppersberger	Steube	Waters
Rutherford	Stevens	Watkins
Sánchez	Stewart	Weber (TX)
Sarbanes	Stivers	Webster (FL)
Scalise	Suozzi	Welch
Scanlon	Swalwell (CA)	Wenstrup
Schakowsky	Takano	Westerman
Schiff	Taylor	Wexton
Schneider	Thompson (CA)	Wild
Schrader	Thompson (MS)	Williams
Schrier	Thompson (PA)	Wilson (FL)
Schweikert	Thornberry	Wilson (SC)
Scott (VA)	Timmmons	Wittman
Scott, Austin	Tipton	Womack
Scott, David	Titus	Woodall
Serrano	Tlaib	Yarmuth
Sewell (AL)	Tonko	Yoho
Shalala	Torres (CA)	Young
Sherman		Zeldin

NAYS—2

Biggs
Roy

NOT VOTING—36

Abraham	Gonzalez (TX)	Meeks
Axne	Gosar	Miller
Bishop (UT)	Green (TN)	Moulton
Bost	Griffith	Rush
Buck	Hastings	Ryan
Butterfield	Herrera Beutler	Sensenbrenner
Clay	Higgins (NY)	Trone
Clyburn	Kelly (PA)	Wasserman
Crist	King (IA)	Schultz
Davidson (OH)	Kuster (NH)	Watson Coleman
Dean	Lee (CA)	Wright
Gaetz	Long	
Gohmert	McEachin	

□ 1924

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KING of Iowa. Madam Speaker, I regretfully missed the vote series on June 10th, 2019, due to previously planned travel that prevented me from being in Washington. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 242, "yea" on rollcall No. 243, and "yea" on rollcall No. 244.

REQUESTING SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO AUTHORIZE UNIQUE AND ONE-TIME DISPLAYS ON THE NATIONAL MALL AND WASHINGTON MONUMENT BEGINNING JULY 16, 2019 AND ENDING JULY 20, 2019

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Natural Resources be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 60) requesting the Secretary of the Interior

to authorize unique and one-time arrangements for displays on the National Mall and the Washington Monument during the period beginning on July 16, 2019 and ending on July 20, 2019, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 60

Whereas Congress enacted the Act of August 12, 1946 (60 Stat. 997; ch. 955, 1), to establish a National Air Museum, later known as the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum (NASM), to commemorate and memorialize the American story of human flight in the atmosphere and in outer space;

Whereas Congress enacted the Act of July 29, 1958 (commonly known as the National Aeronautics and Space Act) (72 Stat. 426-438; 42 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), to declare a policy of peaceful space activities designed for the benefit of humankind and to establish the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA);

Whereas in July of 1960, NASA announced the creation of the Apollo Program, the Nation's first orchestrated initiative to ferry humankind out of Earth's orbit and to the Moon;

Whereas on July 20, 1969, the Apollo 11 Mission succeeded in landing the spacecraft Eagle on the surface of the Moon, piloted by two American astronauts, the first humans to ever make landfall on another celestial body;

Whereas on July 20 and 21, 1969, those brave Americans became the first humans to set foot on the surface of the Moon, forever changing Earth's relationship with the heavens;

Whereas this momentous event was watched in wonder by hundreds of millions of people back on Earth, including the hundreds of thousands of NASA civilian and military staff and partners who made the Apollo Program possible;

Whereas the Apollo Program continued through December of 1972 and spurred the greatest development of human scientific and technological understanding of any decade to that point, leading to advances in rocketry, spaceflight, avionics, telecommunications, and computers, on which the American public still relies today;

Whereas the National Air and Space Museum opened on the American Bicentennial in July 1976 as a birthday gift to the country in celebration of the Nation's highest achievements, under the leadership and vision of Museum Director, NASA astronaut, and Apollo 11 Command Module Pilot Michael Collins;

Whereas NASA continues to pursue space exploration on behalf of the American people to increase humankind's understanding of the heavens; and

Whereas the National Air and Space Museum continues to memorialize the history of American discovery and invention, and seeks to educate and inspire new generations of innovators and explorers to ensure that our future achievements in space are fully empowered by the achievements of the past: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress—

(1) requests the Secretary of the Interior to authorize unique and one-time arrangements

for the display of NASA and Smithsonian artifacts, digital content, film footage, and associated historic audio and imagery, in and around the vicinity of the National Mall, including projected onto the surface of the Washington Monument for five nights of public display during the period beginning on July 16, 2019 and ending on July 20, 2019; and (2) respectfully requests that the Clerk of the House of Representatives transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and Director of the National Air and Space Museum.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RENAMING THE SUCCESS DAM IN TULARE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, AS THE RICHARD L. SCHAFER DAM

Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2695) to rename the Success Dam in Tulare County, California, as the Richard L. Schafer Dam, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2695

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. RENAMING OF DAM.

(a) RENAMING.—The Success Dam in Tulare County, California, shall hereafter be known and designated as the "Richard L. Schafer Dam".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the dam referred to in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to the Richard L. Schafer Dam.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER H.R. 962, BORN-ALIVE ABORTION SURVIVORS PROTECTION ACT

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under guidelines consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Speaker, if this unanimous consent request cannot

be entertained, I urge the Speaker and the majority leader to immediately schedule the born-alive bill so we can stand up and protect the sanctity of human life, and I would ask all of us to join in that request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is not recognized for debate.

□ 1930

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on additional motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

EXPRESSING CONCERN FOR THE UNITED STATES-TURKEY ALLIANCE

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 372) expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 372

Whereas the United States and Turkey have been treaty allies since 1952, when Turkey became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO);

Whereas the United States and Turkey are treaty bound to safeguard the principles of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law, as well as to unite their efforts for collective defense and the preservation of peace and security;

Whereas Turkey is in a unique geostrategic position on NATO's southeastern flank, at the confluence of Europe, Russia, the Middle East, and the Caucasus;

Whereas Turkey is a critical NATO ally and important military partner for the United States, contributing to key NATO and United States missions and providing support for United States military operations and logistics needs;

Whereas Turkey permits United States military access to Turkish territorial waters, airspace, and base and port facilities, and hosts over 2,000 members of the United States Armed Forces, air defense equipment, and other equipment necessary to conduct global operations and power projection;

Whereas Turkey is a key player in the long-term strategic competition Western allies face with revisionist powers such as Russia and China;

Whereas despite the fact that Turkey shares key regional interests with the United States, its cooperation with Russia and Iran, its military occupation of northern Cyprus, its rollback of democratic norms and institutions, including attacks on the free press, and its continued unjust detention of United States citizens and locally employed United States Embassy staff is deeply problematic for the United States-Turkey relationship;

Whereas the United States recognizes that Turkey perceives growing regional security

threats from aircraft and ballistic missiles and sees an urgent need for a new air and missile defense system;

Whereas Turkey announced an agreement to acquire the S-400 air and missile defense system from Russia in July 2017 and has publicly stated it could take delivery as early as July 2019;

Whereas section 231 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act of 2017 (CAATSA) requires the President to impose sanctions on any individual or entity that engages in a significant transaction with the Russian defense or intelligence sector;

Whereas the United States Government has developed an attractive alternative offer to provide Turkey with a strong, capable, NATO-interoperable air and missile defense system that meets Turkey's defense requirements;

Whereas Turkey's planned acquisition of the Russian-made S-400 undermines the security of the United States and NATO allies, weakens the United States-Turkey relationship, and is incompatible with Turkey's plan to operate the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter and participate in F-35 production;

Whereas the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter program is the world's leading 5th generation fighter aircraft program with more than a trillion dollars in investment among United States and international partners;

Whereas Turkey has been a critical partner in the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter program since 2002, with significant industrial participation, including manufacturing of certain F-35 components, plans to host a maintenance facility for regional F-35 operators, investments of more than \$1.25 billion in the program, and plans to procure 100 F-35As; and

Whereas in addition to the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, Turkish defense acquisition programs that could be affected by sanctions include the Patriot air and missile defense system, CH-47F Chinook heavy lift helicopter, UH-60 Black Hawk utility helicopter, and F-16 Fighting Falcon aircraft: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) fully supports the United States Government's January 2019 offer to sell the Patriot air and missile defense systems to Turkey, with the condition that Turkey not acquire the S-400 air and missile defense system from Russia;

(2) condemns the Government of Turkey's stated decision to acquire the Russian S-400 air and missile defense system, which would endanger the integrity of the United States-Turkey alliance and undermine NATO;

(3) calls for terminating Turkey's participation in the F-35 industrial program and delivery of F-35 aircraft to Turkey if Turkey acquires the Russian S-400 air and missile defense system;

(4) declares that Turkish acquisition of the Russian S-400 air and missile defense system would constitute a significant transaction within the meaning of section 231 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 9525);

(5) calls for full implementation of sanctions under the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act of 2017 if Turkey acquires the Russian S-400 air and missile defense system; and

(6) calls on the Government of Turkey to cancel the acquisition of the Russian S-400 air and missile defense system.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 372.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I am pleased to rise in strong support of this measure to address the developing situation with Turkey. I want to thank my colleagues who joined me to introduce this legislation; first and foremost, Ranking Member MCCAUL, Leader HOYER, Minority Leader MCCARTHY, Chairwoman LOWEY, Ranking Member GRANGER, Chairman NADLER and Ranking Member COLLINS.

Madam Speaker, Turkey is a NATO ally and a nation with which we have had a long history of friendship and partnership. But I am deeply troubled by the direction that President Erdogan is taking his country.

During his time in office, we have watched as Erdogan has turned Turkey into an authoritarian state, attacking the democratic values that our two nations had shared for many years. He has cracked down on the freedom of the press, thrown innocent people in jail for voicing opposition, and consolidated his grip on power at the expense of Turkey's democratic institutions.

And his troubling behavior doesn't stop here. Erdogan is cozying up to Russian dictator Vladimir Putin, putting the security interests of the United States and the NATO alliance at risk.

Turkey's plan to acquire the Russian S-400 air defense system would threaten American security and do lasting damage to our historic bilateral relationship. It simply cannot happen, especially while Turkey is still a U.S. and NATO ally participating in the F-35 program and hoping to acquire these planes.

Today's resolution gets at this very issue. If Turkey wants to continue as a NATO ally and U.S. partner, it must commit to upholding our shared interests. And if Turkey decides to follow through on its plan to acquire the Russian S-400, then they must not be able to get American F-35s; they must not participate in the F-35 program; and they must face the consequences of their decision.

And it is not that the United States is unable to comprehend Turkey's need for air defense. In fact, we have offered the Patriot anti-aircraft/anti-missile defense system, the top of the line in our inventory. That offer remains on the table.

We rarely see it in foreign affairs, but this is simply a black-and-white issue. There is no middle ground. Either Mr. Erdogan cancels the Russian deal, or

he doesn't. And there is no future for Turkey having both Russian weapons and American F-35s.

There is no third option. There is no path for mitigation that will allow Turkey to have its cake and eat it too. We cannot risk exposing our national-security technology to Russia.

There is no partisan divide on this issue. The State Department, the Defense Department, the Treasury, even Vice President PENCE have all been raising the alarm and urging President Erdogan to cancel the sale. I hope President Trump listens to his advisers and makes sure Turkey's leaders understand the consequences of their actions.

And the consequences are serious. If Turkey follows through with the acquisition of the S-400, it would trigger sanctions that Congress overwhelmingly, bipartisanship passed 2 years ago. It is critical that Turkey knows that the United States will use these tools if the situation arises.

In the meantime, it is important that we pass this measure and send a clear message: The United States will not sit by as Erdogan turns Turkey into an authoritarian state aligned with our adversary Russia.

Let me say that again. It is important that we pass this measure and send a clear message: The United States will not sit idly by as Erdogan turns Turkey into an authoritarian state aligned with our adversary Russia.

So I am pleased to support this.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
Washington, DC, March 21, 2019.

Hon. ELLIOT ENGEL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing concerning H. Res. 372, Expressing Concern for the United States Turkey Alliance.

Because you have been working with the Committee on Financial Services concerning provisions in H. Res. 372 that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction, I agree to forego formal consideration of H. Res. 372 so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor. The Committee on Financial Services takes this action to forego formal consideration of H. Res. 372 with our mutual understanding that, by foregoing formal consideration of H. Res. 372 at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation.

Finally, and consistent with your letter of May 30, 2019, I would request that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H. Res. 372.

Sincerely,

MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, May 30, 2019.

Hon. MAXINE WATERS,
Chairwoman, Committee on Financial Services, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM CHAIR: I am writing to you concerning H. Res. 372, Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Financial Services. I acknowledge that the Committee will not seek a referral of or formally consider H. Res. 372 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in H. Res. 372 which fall within your Committee's Rule X jurisdiction.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND REFORM,
Washington, DC, June 7, 2019.

Hon. ELIOT ENGEL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write concerning H. Res. 372, A Resolution Expressing Concern for the United States-Turkey Alliance. This resolution contains provisions within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Oversight and Reform. As a result of your having consulted with me concerning the provisions of the resolution that fall within our jurisdiction under Rule X, I agree to forgo consideration of the resolution so it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

The Committee takes this action with our mutual understanding that by forgoing consideration of H. Res. 372, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and we will be appropriately consulted and involved as the resolution or similar legislation moves forward so we may address any remaining issues within our Rule X jurisdiction. Further, I request your support for the appointment of conferees from the Committee on Oversight and Reform during any House-Senate conference on this or related legislation.

Finally, I would appreciate a response confirming this understanding and ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the bill report filed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as well as in the Congressional Record during floor consideration thereof.

Sincerely,

ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, May 30, 2019

Hon. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS,
Chairman, Committee on Oversight and Reform, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you concerning H. Res. 372, Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Oversight and Reform. I acknowledge that the Committee will not seek a referral of or formally consider H. Res. 372 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in H. Res. 372 which fall within your Committee's Rule X jurisdiction.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during

floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
Washington, DC, June 3, 2019.

Hon. ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ENGEL: I am writing with respect to H. Res. 372, "Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance." As a result of your having consulted with us on provisions on which the Committee on Ways and Means has a jurisdictional interest, I will not request a sequential referral on this measure.

The Committee on Ways and Means takes this action with the Mutual understanding over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming this understanding, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letter on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H. Res. 372.

Sincerely,

RICHARD E. NEAL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, May 30, 2019.

Hon. RICHARD NEAL,
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you concerning H. Res. 372, Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means. I acknowledge that the Committee will not seek a referral of or formally consider H. Res. 372 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in H. Res. 372 which fall within your Committee's Rule X jurisdiction.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, May 31, 2019.

Hon. ELIOT ENGEL,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN ENGEL: This is to advise you that the Committee on the Judiciary has now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H. Res. 372, Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance, that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate your consulting with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee has no ob-

jection to your including them in the resolution for consideration on the House floor, and to expedite that consideration is willing to waive sequential referral, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over those provisions or their subject matters.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the Judiciary Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with these or similar provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, May 30, 2019.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing to you concerning H. Res. 372, Expressing concern for the United States-Turkey alliance.

I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation. I recognize that the bill contains provisions that fall within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary. I acknowledge that the Committee will not seek a referral of or formally consider H. Res. 372 and agree that the inaction of your Committee with respect to the bill does not waive any future jurisdictional claim over the matters contained in H. Res. 372 which fall within your Committee's Rule X jurisdiction.

I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work with you as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

ELIOT L. ENGEL,
Chairman.

Mr. McCAUL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution that Chairman ENGEL and I introduced because of our serious concerns regarding the United States-Turkey alliance.

Turkey has been a member of NATO for almost 70 years. Through our bilateral and multilateral relationship, we have worked together to advance our shared objectives.

However, I am deeply disturbed and concerned that our relationship is increasingly characterized by bumps in the road. And right now, we are all watching as Turkey stands at a fork in the road.

This summer, Turkey is scheduled to obtain the Russian S-400 defense system. Purchasing the S-400 would have unavoidable negative consequences for U.S.-Turkey relations.

By law, the purchase would trigger congressionally-mandated sanctions under the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions law. The purchase also puts at risk Turkish participation in the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter

Program and broader security cooperation, including future U.S. arms sales.

The F-35 program promotes NATO interoperability. And Turkey's decision to complete the purchase of the S-400 would erode its partnership in this multilateral alliance.

While we are deeply, deeply concerned about our alliance with Turkey, we very much want to rehabilitate our relationship. Both sides of a bilateral partnership need to take steps toward strengthening and preserving it. That is why this resolution expresses full support for the United States Government's offer to sell Turkey the Patriot system if Turkey does not acquire the S-400. We want to give Turkey the ability to accommodate its security needs without endangering its place in NATO.

So Turkey really has a clear binary choice between buying Russian S-400s and the U.S. offer to accelerate the delivery of Patriot missiles.

So I call upon Turkey to now step forward and choose the United States and NATO over Russia.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I don't have any speakers on this side. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS).

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 372, Expressing Concern for the United States-Turkey Alliance.

Turkey has failed in its basic NATO responsibility to safeguard the freedom and security of NATO allies, both politically, and militarily. Turkey has bullied and continues to bully the U.S. and NATO allies around the world, in particular, Greece and Cyprus.

Meanwhile, Turkey has grown ever closer in diplomatic and military ties to the authoritarian regimes of Russia and Iran, sowing international instability, especially in the Eastern Mediterranean, Madam Speaker, which is why I joined my colleagues in introducing H.R. 91, to reaffirm the robust commitment of the House of Representatives to the importance of the United States, Israel, Greece, and Cyprus partnership.

The Russian S-400 missile defense system is in no way interoperable with NATO's defense systems and represents a dangerous vulnerability to the F-35 program in the event an S-400 system user learns how to target lock F-35s and shares that knowledge with other international bad actors. We can't take that chance.

Rewarding an international bad actor with F-35s, one of the most sophisticated articles of U.S. military technology, while they imprison and orchestrate brazen acts of violence against U.S. citizens, threaten U.S. allies and their sovereignty, and violate international law, sends the wrong message to the enemies of freedom and stability around the world.

The clock has nearly struck midnight on the U.S.-Turkey relationship, and the time has come for Turkey to choose whether it will stand with the United States and NATO or fall with revisionist powers like Russia and China.

In closing, Madam Speaker, I would like to applaud my good friends, Chairman ENGEL and Ranking Member MCCAUL, along with Leaders HOYER and MCCARTHY and the leadership of both the House Appropriations and Judiciary Committees, who made this possible.

I urge my colleagues to pass this resolution.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me just say this: Chairman ENGEL and I met with the Foreign Minister of Turkey and their Ambassador trying to avoid this impasse, this choice between Russia and the United States.

And Chairman ENGEL and I talked about this alliance that we have with them.

Nearly 70 years ago, NATO and the United States stood with Turkey against growing Soviet aggression. In fact, that is the reason NATO was formed in the first place. That is why we have Incirlik Air Force Base in Turkey. And yet, the idea that Turkey would break from this alliance and choose Russia over the United States, truly, is a defining moment for Turkey.

I hope they are listening to this debate as we speak right now. They still have time to salvage this, what I consider to be an error in judgment of choosing Russia over NATO and the United States of America.

That is why this resolution is so important. It sends a very strong message to Erdogan and to Turkey, that we are not going to allow this to happen; and, in fact, it would run afoul of the sanctions that we passed almost overwhelmingly in the House and Senate against Russia. It would sort of violate the Russia sanctions law.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank Chairman ENGEL for his strong bipartisan support on this issue. We are on the right side of history, and I urge my colleagues to support this.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Once again, I am pleased to support this bipartisan measure that strengthens our security policy in Europe. I thank Ranking Member MCCAUL and all of the other chairs and ranking members of important committees who have stood by us on this bill. It is really a Congress speaking with one voice in a very bipartisan fashion for something that is really very important.

Today's resolution reaffirms the historic partnership between the United

States and Turkey, and it lays the groundwork for how Erdogan can start to put this relationship back on the right track.

We cannot stand by as he turns this NATO ally into an authoritarian regime aligned with Vladimir Putin. So I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 372.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

UNITED STATES-MEXICO TOURISM IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2019

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 951) to promote bilateral tourism through cooperation between the United States and Mexico, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 951

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "United States-Mexico Tourism Improvement Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The United States and Mexico have benefitted economically from a bilateral, mutually beneficial partnership focused on enhancing the tourism industry in both countries.

(2) In 2016, Mexican tourism to the United States peaked at 18,990,585 visitors, constituting 1 in 4 (24.9 percent) of all tourists that year.

(3) Additionally, in 2016, spending by Mexican tourists in the United States totaled \$20.3 billion, which represented a 3 percent growth from 2015.

(4) Tourist activity to the United States from Mexico has declined since 2016, which is in contrast to an overall international tourism industry increase in the United States.

(5) In 2017, international tourist arrivals totaled 76,900,000, up 0.7 percent from 76,400,000 in 2016.

(6) The same year, 77,000,000 international visitors spent a record \$251.4 billion on hotels, travel, food, and souvenirs, a 2-percent increase over 2016.

(7) However, also in 2017, there was a 6.1-percent decline in visitors to the United States from Mexico, comprising a loss of 1,166,585 Mexican tourists from 2016.

(8) The Department of Commerce has not yet released 2017 spending totals by Mexican tourists in the United States, but a corresponding monetary decline would be approximately \$1.24 billion in lost revenue.

(9) This is a critical economic trend given that Mexico is the biggest source of international visitors to the United States after Canada.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to continue deepening bilateral tourism through governmental cooperation between the United States and Mexico;

(2) to improve third-party tourism to the United States and Mexico through joint international promotional efforts; and

(3) to seek to prioritize and expand the tourism industries in both countries by emphasizing exchanges in various international economic sectors, including relating to—

(A) hospitality and accommodation;

(B) retail; and

(C) cultural education.

SEC. 4. STRATEGY TO EXPAND BILATERAL TOURISM THROUGH COOPERATION WITH MEXICO.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall develop a strategy through the High Level Economic Dialogue (HLED) platform to carry out the bilateral tourism policy described in section 3 and to encourage the Government of Mexico to take reciprocal action relating to bilateral tourism.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The strategy required under subsection (a) shall—

(1) encourage more joint tourism initiatives between the United States and Mexico, including collaborations between governmental and non-governmental entities; and

(2) encourage United States and Mexican nonprofit institutions and private businesses to assist prospective and developing entrepreneurs in strengthening their business skills in the United States and Mexico.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to Congress a report on the strategy required under subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 951, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, let me start by thanking the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR), the recently-appointed chairman of the U.S.-Mexico Interparliamentary Group, for authoring this legislation, which sends a positive message from this Chamber to the Mexican people at a time when, frankly, it is needed more than ever in view of all the things that have been talked about with American belligerence toward Mexico and the unnecessary saber rattling.

□ 1945

I think it is important that we talk about positive things between our two countries, and tourism certainly is right there. It is one way to make a positive difference.

In recent years, bilateral tourism between the United States and Mexico has steadily declined. This is in sharp

contrast to a rise in the broader international tourism industry in the United States.

In 2017 alone, there was a 6 percent decline in visitors to the United States from Mexico, and this decrease hurts our economy and American workers, specifically in the States along our southern border with Mexico where President Trump is still trying to build an ill-advised wall.

The legislation we are now considering would direct the State Department to expand tourism cooperation with Mexico, including by close collaboration with nonprofit organizations and the private sector. It also encourages expanded third-party tourism to the United States and Mexico through joint international promotional efforts.

But more than anything, this bill is about jobs. It is about creating American jobs and maintaining a robust partnership with our neighbor to the south.

Its consideration could not be more timely. Last month, the President again threatened to punish American workers and consumers for failures at the border, only to claim victory with a so-called deal that reverted to the status quo. The President has again managed to cause further harm to the U.S.-Mexico relationship for no good reason whatsoever, and tourists are staying home in response.

Today, the House of Representatives is choosing to go in a different direction. With this bill, we are once again coming to the House floor to build bridges with our neighbor to the south.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. CUELLAR for his continued persistence in promoting the U.S.-Mexico relationship. I urge my colleagues to support the legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the United States-Mexico Tourism Improvement Act of 2019.

I want to thank Chairman ENGEL and also thank my good friend HENRY CUELLAR for leading this legislation, which we introduced together earlier this year.

I must say, the timing probably couldn't be better, as we avoided a tariff situation on Mexico in exchange for some security cooperation.

We know, being from Texas, that Mexico is our largest trading partner. Just last month, Mexico now has become the United States' largest trading partner.

We understand well the value of tourism from our neighbors to the south, what that provides to our economy. As a matter of fact, Mr. CUELLAR and I both chair the U.S.-Mexico Interparliamentary Group, and I look forward to working together to strengthen our ties with the Mexican Congress to address our mutual interests rather than divide.

Tourism between the United States and Mexico, in both directions, is worth tens of billions of dollars to our economies every year. To help increase these benefits, this bill directs the State Department to develop a strategy to expand tourism through cooperation with Mexico, including collaboration with governmental and non-governmental entities.

Legitimate tourism between our two countries, in my view, strengthens our economies, strengthens our cultures and our partnership together, and should be encouraged and expanded.

Madam Speaker, once again, let me just thank my good friend Mr. CUELLAR for his hard work. He does a lot of good work between the United States and Mexico, and I fully look forward to working together with him as we serve together in this Congress.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR), the author of this bill, who also happens to be the chair of the U.S.-Mexico Interparliamentary Group.

Mr. CUELLAR. Madam Speaker, I want to thank Chairman ENGEL for yielding to me and for his leadership that he has provided in making sure that we develop a good working relationship with the Republic of Mexico.

In fact, a few months ago, we also passed a U.S.-Mexico economic development bill that is over in the Senate, and now today we are passing a tourism bill that will be used to promote this important relationship.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank the chairman for his leadership.

I also want to thank the ranking member, a friend of mine who is also with me on the U.S.-Mexico Interparliamentary Group, and I want to thank him because, as a Texan, he also understands this very important relationship that we have with Mexico.

Madam Speaker, I also want to thank the majority staff and, certainly, the minority staff for the Committee on Foreign Affairs because they get it. They understand the type of legislation that we need to have to improve this relationship that we have between the U.S. and Mexico. So I want to thank both staffs.

The relationship with Mexico is very important. Let me first talk about trade.

Every day, there is more than \$1.7 billion of trade between the U.S. and Mexico. That is over \$1 million every single minute, the trade that we have between these two countries.

If we look at the more than 5 million jobs that have been created because of the trade that we have with Mexico, it is important that we nourish this relationship.

So it is not only the trade that we have, the commerce that we have, but it is certainly also the tourism.

In 2016, we had over 19 million Mexicans that came over and spent over \$20.5 billion at our restaurants, at our

hotels, at our malls, at our stores—a lot of money that has been spent here in the United States. But the last couple years, we have seen a different trend.

While international tourist arrivals in the U.S. have totaled 79.6 million visitors, which has been almost a 5 percent increase, a 4.2 percent increase, the tourism from Mexico has actually decreased, and, again, for different reasons.

Again, if we call them murderers, rapists, and other words, they are not going to come and spend the money. So we have to make sure that we get our friends to the south to come back and spend money because, again, in 2016, Mexican tourism to the United States peaked at almost 19 million, which means that one out of every four international visitors, that is almost 25 percent of the tourists coming from across the world, was coming here to the United States from Mexico.

Madam Speaker, this is why, with Chairman ENGEL and my good friend, the ranking member, MICHAEL MCCAUL, we are trying to make sure that we get this tourism back because, again, it is good for our economy.

What does this bill do? Basically, it is asking that we focus on doing a couple things:

Having the State Department develop a strategy to expand this bilateral tourism with Mexico;

Encouraging collaboration between governmental and nongovernmental entities;

Making sure that this strategy is at the highest level, which is, again, at the High Level Economic Dialogue platform with Mexico; and

Making sure that the Mexican Government is involved.

I have spoken to some of the Mexican congressmen that we met last time we were there, like, for example, Congressman Luis Alegre from the Cancun area. They know that this tourism business is very important.

Madam Speaker, again, I want to thank the chairman; I want to thank the ranking member; and, again, I want to thank the staff for putting this bill up.

Madam Speaker, again, I urge my colleagues in the House to pass this measure which will return the economic benefits of bilateral tourism with Mexico again to our U.S. businesses and entrepreneurs.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Laredo, Texas, who really made a good case for this bill. He knows, being the largest land port in the United States, what trade and tourism means for Mexico and the United States.

This bill will not only strengthen our economies, which is always a positive thing, but I think it will strengthen our relationship. It will also strengthen our security, working together, and it deepens our rich cultural ties that

we have and that we know is so important.

I think it is good for both nations, a step forward in the right direction.

Madam Speaker, I want to thank my good friend HENRY CUELLAR for bringing this legislation. I urge my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume for the purpose of closing.

Madam Speaker, the U.S.-Mexico relationship is too important to be held hostage to petty politics, and yet here we are again for the last 2 weeks.

We don't want to hurt the U.S.-Mexico relationship. In fact, I was in Mexico City just a few weeks ago and met with the new Mexican President, who told us that he really wanted to have good relations and work closely with us. I was impressed with him because he has a steady hand.

I think that we should not be alienating our neighbors. We should be welcoming them, welcoming the partnership with them.

We don't want to undermine tourism; we don't want to hurt Americans; and we don't want to raise taxes on the working class while doing nothing to address the humanitarian challenges on the U.S.-Mexico border.

I am glad that we seem to not be going that way in terms of clashing with Mexico, but, again, this is a win-win bill: a win for us because it helps tourism, a win for Mexico as well.

Congress has chosen to pursue a positive agenda with Mexico instead. This legislation will play an important role in showcasing the mutually beneficial relationship Congress and most Americans want with Mexico.

Madam Speaker, I again thank Mr. CUELLAR for his continued leadership and for wanting a stronger relationship between the United States and Mexico. I thank the ranking member, as usual, for working with us on this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 951, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PREVENTING CHILD MARRIAGE IN DISPLACED POPULATIONS ACT

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2140) to prevent child marriage in United Nations-administered refugee settlements, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2140

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Preventing Child Marriage in Displaced Populations Act”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) According to UNICEF, 12 million girls marry before the age of 18 every year.

(2) Early marriage denies children, especially girls, their right to make vital decisions about their well-being, including relating to their health, family, and career. Child brides are less likely to finish their education, and are at higher risk for abuse, contracting HIV, and dying while pregnant or giving birth.

(3) Child marriage also imposes substantial economic costs to developing countries, impeding development and prosperity gains.

(4) Displaced populations are particularly vulnerable to child marriage, in communities where poverty, instability, and displacement put pressure on families to marry children, particularly young girls, off at a young age.

(5) One United Nations (UN) study found that child marriage rates were four times higher among displaced Syrian refugees than among Syrians before the crisis. This indicates that displacement, instability, and poverty are driving child marriages.

(6) United Nations agencies, including UNICEF and UNHCR, have acknowledged the dangers of child marriage and taken steps to address its risk in the populations they serve.

(7) The UN Joint Program on Child Marriage supports this work by building the resilience of populations to indirectly prevent child marriage and by generating new data and evidence on the prevalence of child marriage in humanitarian and fragile settings. For example, in Uganda, the UN Joint Program on Child Marriage helped 27,000 adolescent girls strengthen critical skills through school clubs and Go Back to School campaigns, as well as life-skills and financial literacy training.

(8) After the UN Joint Program on Child Marriage identified Yemen as one of its focus countries, 65,000 people, of whom 45,000 are adolescents, were reached with awareness raising activities on the harms of child marriage in 2018 alone. As a result, local council representatives, elders, and community leaders from six districts signed a pledge to support advocacy efforts to end child marriage.

SEC. 3. PREVENTING CHILD MARRIAGE IN DISPLACED POPULATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall direct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States at the United Nations to call for an adoption of an agreed-upon definition of “child marriage” across United Nations agencies.

(b) STRATEGY.—The President shall direct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States at the United Nations to call for the development of a comprehensive strategy to address child marriage in refugee settlements administered by the United Nations. Such strategy should include the following:

(1) A mandate to regularly collect and report data related to the number of known or suspected child marriages taking place inside each such settlement.

(2) Protocols for United Nations personnel regarding prevention and monitoring of child marriages inside each such settlement.

(3) A description of United Nations programs administered at such settlements that include—

(A) physical, mental, and emotional rehabilitation and support to children who have extricated themselves from child marriage; and

(B) alternatives to child marriage, such as education initiatives.

(4) Protocols regarding how United Nations personnel should—

(A) report adults participating in illegal child marriages in each such settlement; and

(B) monitor the prosecution of such adults by the authorities of the country in which the settlement at issue is located.

(c) RESEARCH.—The President shall direct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States at the United Nations to advocate for the United Nations and its appropriate agencies to include, as appropriate, in all of its research into child marriage the relationship between child marriage and violence against girls, including young children and infants.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CHILD MARRIAGE.—The term “child marriage” means a formal marriage or informal union involving at least one person younger than age 18.

(2) ILLEGAL CHILD MARRIAGE.—The term “illegal child marriage” means a child marriage that is illegal under the laws of the country in which the child marriage occurs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2140, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, let me start by thanking the gentlewoman from Missouri (Mrs. WAGNER) for offering this bill and for shining a light on the problem of illegal child marriage, particularly among vulnerable refugee populations. I am grateful for Mrs. WAGNER's leadership on an issue that we should all support. It is really important to all get around it.

Child marriage, Madam Speaker, deprives young people of their futures and hinders the progress of development work all over the world.

UNICEF reports that 12 million girls marry before the age of 18 every single year. What does that mean for these girls? It takes away their right to make vital decisions about their well-being, about their health, their family, their future.

Child brides are also less likely to finish their education and are at higher risk for abuse, contracting HIV, and dying while pregnant or giving birth.

Refugee populations are particularly vulnerable to child marriage. Poverty,

instability, and displacement pressure families into marrying off children, particularly young girls, at an early age.

For example, child marriage among Syrian refugees in Jordan increased from 15 percent in 2014 to 36 percent in 2018. One survey of Syrian refugees in Lebanon found that nearly a quarter of girls between 15 and 17 were married.

In Bangladesh, Rohingya refugees fleeing violence in Burma have reported marrying off young girls to protect them from sexual violence.

Stopping this cycle and ending illegal child marriage is critical to supporting refugees and empowering youth for a better future.

A number of U.N. agencies are doing important work to address child marriage among the populations they serve. For example, the U.N.'s Joint Program on Child Marriage, a joint effort between UNICEF and UNFPA, is gathering new data and evidence on this problem and helping to build resilience in vulnerable populations, including refugees.

□ 2000

But there is much more we can be doing, and this bill demonstrates American support for tackling this problem. It would require us to flex our muscles in the U.N. to come up with a comprehensive definition of child marriage. It would also require a new strategy to ensure that displaced populations have the protections and the tools to avoid illegal child marriage.

We want to empower young people to have a better future, and this bill will help us get at a problem that threatens far too many futures, so I am pleased to support this measure.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2140, the Preventing Child Marriage in Displaced Populations Act, and I thank the chairman, along with the ranking member and all of my colleagues, for supporting this piece of bipartisan legislation through Foreign Affairs.

Humanitarian crises put women and girls at a much higher risk of violence and exploitation, including child marriage. Nine of the ten countries with the highest rates of child marriage are fragile states where weak institutions, high rates of violence, and stagnant economies make families more likely to resort to child marriage.

One United Nations study found that child marriage rates were four times higher among displaced Syrian refugees than among Syrians before the crisis. This indicates that displacement, instability, and poverty are driving child marriages.

Important research conducted by UNICEF revealed that, in 2018, more than 700 million women and girls, worldwide, were married before their

18th birthday; and of these, 250 million were married before their 15th birthday. Madam Speaker, these women are more likely to experience domestic violence and have worse educational, economic, and health prospects than their unmarried peers.

United Nations agencies have acknowledged the dangers of child marriage and taken steps to address it. The U.N. Joint Program on Child Marriage builds the resilience of populations to indirectly prevent child marriage and generates data and evidence on the prevalence of child marriage in humanitarian and fragile settings.

In Uganda, the U.N. Joint Program on Child Marriage helped 27,000 adolescent girls strengthen critical skills through school clubs and Go Back to School campaigns, as well as life skills and financial literacy training.

Last year, after the U.N. Joint Program on Child Marriage identified Yemen as one of its focus countries, 65,000 people, of whom 45,000 were adolescents, were reached with awareness-raising activities on the harms of child marriage. As a result, local council representatives, elders, and community leaders from six districts signed a pledge to support advocacy efforts to end child marriage.

My legislation would direct the United States to lead U.N. efforts to adopt a definition of “child marriage” and craft a comprehensive strategy to address child marriages in U.N.-administered refugee settlements. This strategy would include protocols to prevent and monitor child marriages; programs to provide physical, mental, and emotional support for victims; programs offering alternatives for child marriage; and measures to ensure that adults who are participating in illegal child marriages are held accountable.

Child marriage is a violation of human rights and a form of violence against women and children. I urge my colleagues to support the Preventing Child Marriage in Displaced Populations Act.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I want to thank the chairman for working with the ranking member, myself, and all of our colleagues on a bipartisan basis to make sure that we are supporting women and girls in these U.N. refugee camps. It is wonderful to be part of a committee that works in such a strong, bipartisan fashion. I am grateful for their support.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Madam Speaker, first, I want to thank the author of this bill for her kind words.

As she pointed out, child marriage is a problem that befalls far too many young people around the world, especially among desperate families who, because of poverty or instability, feel they have no choice but to commit their children to marriage. Of course, when this happens, it starts another cycle of poverty and instability, of abuse and illness. It is just a tragedy.

This is one of those issues where we look at the situation and see a moral obligation to act. Dealing with this problem in our foreign policy is a reflection of our country's values, of our commitment to the rights and dignity of all people. This bill will help make sure our policy stays aligned with those values and that we are doing more to end the scourge of child marriage.

I again thank Representative WAGNER for her work on this measure. I urge all Members to support it.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2140, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill To prevent child marriage in refugee settlements administered by the United Nations, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING ATLANTIC COUNTY 4-H PROGRAM

(Mr. VAN DREW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, since its start in the 1940s, the Atlantic County 4-H program has encouraged young people from all communities and backgrounds to immerse themselves in areas of science, health, agriculture, and civic engagement.

The Atlantic County 4-H program is one of the longest running programs in the country and teaches valuable life skills to youth in grades K–13. Through 4-H, these young people are engaged in a variety of hands-on projects from livestock to computer science, from gardening to expressive arts.

These experiences, of course, could not be possible without the help of volunteers. We are honored to have over 40 volunteers in Hammonton, among many others, and I want to particularly thank a few members of the community who have dedicated many years of service and of their time and expertise to this program.

Thank you to Kathleen Einwechter, who has been volunteering for 25 years.

Thank you to Al Schollenberger, who has been volunteering for 45 years.

And thank you to Dorothy Calimer, who has been giving her time and care to this program for 50 years.

You and all of our community flourish, and I am excited to celebrate you today. I am excited about your work, about your volunteerism, and about the difference that you make.

TAKING STEPS TO PROTECT ALL HUMAN LIFE

(Ms. FOXX of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise to applaud the Trump administration for its proactive steps to ban fetal tissue research.

Last week, HHS terminated the NIH's \$13 million contract with the University of California, San Francisco for research involving human fetal tissue from elective abortions.

Madam Speaker, we should not use aborted babies for research, period. Furthermore, we don't need to because there are scientifically credible alternatives, and this administration is expanding them.

Just last December, NIH announced \$20 million for finding ethical alternatives to fetal tissue research. Yet the Democratic Party supports research with aborted baby parts, refuses to protect babies born alive after an attempted abortion, and even decries the Hyde amendment, the most basic of protections for taxpayer money.

Thankfully, our pro-life President will ensure that only forward steps will be taken to protect all human life.

PROTECTING THE INTERESTS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I would like to spend today addressing the events over the weekend with regard to President Trump's decision and then decision to withdraw the threat of a 5 percent tariff on goods coming in through Mexico.

I particularly want to comment with regard to observations that I have made, because 10 days ago I was in Mexico in the Laredo sector of the border, and about 4 months ago I was in the Tucson sector of the border. Both times, I received a thorough tour of the border from our great Border Patrol, and the observations that I have made down there lead me to believe that we ought to stick with President Trump as he does what he can to defend our border. Indeed, my analysis in both Arizona and Texas is that, right now, we are facing one of the greatest threats to the future of America.

Before going into it in general, I would like to thank our Border Patrol for all the wonderful things they are doing.

I don't know how many Americans know that, right now, our Border Patrol has 2,000 empty positions. The Border Patrol should have 21,000 people. It has got only 19,000 people on the border.

Right now, we are in the position in which the Border Patrol is processing

over 130,000 people a month, up from only a bit over 40,000 a month just 7 or 8 years ago. This means, since, like everything else in the world, a lot of paperwork is required wherever something is done, that the Border Patrol is woefully underfunded and understaffed.

I would like to apologize to the Border Patrol for a statement made by one of my colleagues in which she stated:

With five kids that have died, 5,000 separated from their families, I feel like the evidence is really clear that this is intentional. It is a policy choice being made on purpose, and it is cruel and inhumane.

Madam Speaker, I will tell you, those Border Patrol folks and the customs people are working as hard as they possibly can. Maybe people don't realize that, last month, over 13,000 unaccompanied minors came across the border. That is not people who are separated from their families. Those are minors who come in separated from their families. Many of these people have spent days coming through Mexico to come here.

We were told that one of the problems they had is that, when Border Patrol began to take care of kids, some of these kids were used to having one meal every 2 days. It took a while for their bodies to get used to having three meals a day. They are receiving medical care within the first 48 hours they are here and thorough medical care within 72 hours after they come here.

I would say that people coming here are getting better medical care than perhaps they have ever had in their life—and surely better nutrition than they have had in a long time, better education than they have had in a long time.

For Members of Congress to respond to the great deal that the Border Patrol is doing when, inevitably, despite their best efforts, a couple of people have come here without medical treatment for weeks, to claim that the Border Patrol or somehow the administration is intentionally allowing kids to die after they worked so hard to save the kids is one of the most embarrassing things I have seen in this Congress.

I assure members of the Border Patrol that, at least among the people I hang around with, we respect the job they are doing, and I invite all of my colleagues to come down to the border so they don't make a ridiculous statement that, when a few people are not able to be kept alive down there, it is something done on purpose.

□ 2015

Let's look at the crisis down there and the hand Donald Trump is being dealt.

In May, the Border Patrol itself—and this is before Customs, just the Border Patrol—found over 130,000 people crossing the border. The vast majority of those came here seeking asylum, which means they aren't going to be kicked out. They are given a court date 3, 4, or 5 years out in the future and given a green card to go find a job.

This is a much worse situation than when large numbers of people crossed the border 12 or 15 years ago. At that time, people would come across, and they would be told to go back. They would try again, and they would go back. We might have the same person counted three or four times.

Here, with the vast majority being asylum claims, they will stay here, and they will get green cards. We are in a situation in which our Border Patrol is overwhelmed, not to mention we are no longer picking our immigrants, as we do when people are sworn in legally, as we do when they get regular work permits. Instead, we are getting people who are sneaking in here or claiming asylum under questionable circumstances.

We also find that when we are, in essence, telling the world that we have open borders, more and more people come here. When we talked to Customs, which is a small segment of the number of people who are coming here, we were getting people from beyond Mexico or Central America. We are getting people from Venezuela. We are getting people from Cuba. We are getting people from Africa. In other words, the whole world is finding out that, right now, we are not enforcing our immigration laws.

It is not surprising that when a lot of people come here, particularly when we are dealing with a border controlled by dangerous cartels, that people die trying to get in here. In the Tucson sector last year, almost 250 people were found dehydrated to death. The reason they were found that way is because the cartels may escort them to the United States, but they don't escort them to civilization. They just direct them to go one place or the other, and they wind up dying in the desert.

In the Laredo sector, it is not unusual to have people drown in the Rio Grande River. Again, because there is a perception that America doesn't enforce its immigration laws, people try to walk across the Rio Grande. They are swept under, in the undertow, and they wind up dying. They wind up drowning.

Again, these deaths are the fault of a system in which people believe that we do not enforce our immigration laws.

What was President Trump to do? The obvious thing to do would be to tell Congress that we need more Border Patrol agents so that people don't sneak in here. The obvious thing to do would be to tell Congress that we need more judges to make sure that when people claim asylum, their claims are heard immediately, and they can be sent back rather than sit around here for 3 or 4 years. The obvious thing to do would be to build a wall, which may cost \$7 billion or \$8 billion.

If we do those three things, we would send a message to the world that our immigration laws are supposed to be respected. We would no longer have so many people drown in the Rio Grande. We would no longer have so many peo-

ple dehydrate to death. We would no longer have a situation in which the U.S. taxpayer is on the hook for probably over \$100 billion a year between medical expenses, education expenses, and criminal justice expenses. That is what would happen if we began to enforce our immigration laws.

However, when President Trump asked for help from this body, this Congress that is so quick to spend money on everything, this Congress that last time around increased discretionary spending over 11 percent in 1 year, this House of Representatives that is about to pass a series of appropriations bills increasing discretionary spending by 4 or 5 percent a year, all of a sudden, this Congress decides to get frugal on the one thing that is the biggest crisis of all.

So, President Trump is in a box. Because we won't give him any more money, eventually, he decides that perhaps by imposing tariffs on Mexico, he can stop what amounts to an invasion of the United States.

What does President Trump get? He gets Senators from his own party shooting at him from behind. He gets American businesses looking at their profit and loss for the next quarter, profit and loss for the next year, not considering the damage that is done to America over the next 2, 3, 4, or 5 years as unlimited people are coming here. They are shooting him in the back. Shame on the Republicans.

I am not afraid of being critical of President Trump. He tweets a little too much. But I will tell my colleagues that when President Trump is finally trying to get us to enforce our borders, he is being shot at by his own team, by members of the Chamber of Commerce and by Republican Members of the Senate. This has to stop, or we are going to lose our country.

It is important that the American people stand up and let their elected representatives know this cannot go on any longer. We have to do something about the border.

It is embarrassing how little this body is doing. It is embarrassing the small amount of money or no money that is being spent in the areas that it has to be spent. Quite frankly, it is embarrassing that more Congressmen are not speaking out on what is going on at the southern border, other than our friend from Illinois, who kind of implies that when somebody dies in the horrible system that exists right now, that it was done intentionally.

In any event, I encourage American businesses to stop looking at just what is going on in their profit and loss statements next quarter or next year. I encourage the Republican representatives, all representatives, to understand that President Trump, when he tries to do something at the border, he is trying to protect America in the future and not get cheap political points by implying that we can continue to go ahead with the current system of over 130,000 people coming here.

I do want to point out that President Trump, who is very pro-immigrant, is not talking about reducing the 700,000 new people sworn in as Americans every year. President Trump is not talking about reducing the 4 million people who are here every year on work permits. Indeed, President Trump has made it clear that we could increase that number of people coming here legally.

We have to stop people coming across the border on bogus claims of asylum and sneaking across the border and other places.

It is time for this House to act. Fill those vacant 2,000 slots on the Border Patrol and add another 2,000 or 3,000.

It is time for this body to act and get some judges on the border to adjudicate the asylum claims.

It is time for this House to act and make sure that we have a secure border through a wall.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2305

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MCGOVERN) at 11 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2740, DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 430, AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO INITIATE OR INTERVENE IN JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS TO ENFORCE CERTAIN SUBPOENAS

Mr. RASKIN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-109) on the resolution (H. Res. 431) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 430) authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to initiate or intervene in judicial proceedings to enforce certain subpoenas and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. AXNE (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today on account of traveling with the President.

Mr. GRIFFITH (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today on account of family matters.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1289. An act to require the Secretary of Commerce to conduct an assessment and

analysis of the effects of broadband deployment and adoption on the economy of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 1749. An act to clarify seasoning requirements for certain refinanced mortgage loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services; in addition, to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported that on June 5, 2019, she presented to the President of the

United States, for his approval, the following bill.

H.R. 2157. Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 6 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 11, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 3151, the Taxpayer First Act, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 3151

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—												
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2019–2024	2019–2029
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (–) IN THE DEFICIT													
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Impact	0	–5	–17	–11	–3	–1	–1	0	0	0	1	–37	–36

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1242. Under clause 2 of rule XIV, a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting designation of funding as an emergency requirement, pursuant to Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019, section 1204 (H. Doc. No. 116–38), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Committee on Homeland Security. Supplemental report on H.R. 2621. A bill to direct the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security to develop and disseminate a threat assessment regarding terrorist use of ghost guns, and for other purposes (Rept. 116–88, Pt. 2).

Mr. MCGOVERN. Committee on Rules. House Resolution 430. Resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to initiate or intervene in judicial proceedings to enforce certain subpoenas and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116–108). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RASKIN. Committee on Rules. House Resolution 431. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, and providing for consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 430) authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to initiate or inter-

vene in judicial proceedings to enforce certain subpoenas and for other purposes (Rept. 116–109). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. PORTER (for herself, Mr. BILL-RAKIS, and Mr. NORCROSS):

H.R. 3165. A bill to strengthen parity in mental health and substance use disorder benefits; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HASTINGS (for himself, Mr.

BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MOORE, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. WATERS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. LEWIS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. BASS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. OMAR, Mr. RUSH, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. SIRE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. MENG, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. COX of California, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. CLAY, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. PRESSLEY, Mr. CASE, and Ms. ESCOBAR):

H.R. 3166. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to modernize certain forms and surveys of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 3167. A bill to reform and reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FLORES:

H.R. 3168. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow certain legal fees and investment fees to be taken into account as miscellaneous itemized deductions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:

H.R. 3169. A bill to protect consumers by codifying a fast-track recall program to remove potentially hazardous products from the marketplace as quickly and efficiently as possible; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY (for herself, Ms.

KELLY of Illinois, and Mr. RUSH):

H.R. 3170. A bill to prohibit the manufacture for sale, offer for sale, distribution in commerce, or importation into the United States of any crib bumper, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Ms.

KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. WILD, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 3171. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 to authorize the Attorney General, in coordination with the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, to award grants to covered entities to establish or maintain disposal sites for unwanted prescription medications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 3172. A bill to prohibit the manufacture for sale, offer for sale, distribution in

commerce, or importation into the United States of any inclined sleeper for infants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland (for himself and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 3173. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require that institutions hosting a unit of the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps provide instruction in STEM fields, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3174. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to include questions regarding supremacism, extremism, and racism in the workplace and equal opportunity, command climate, and workplace and gender relations surveys administered by the Office of People Analytics of the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland (for himself, Mr. TURNER, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. ADAMS, and Ms. HAALAND):

H.R. 3175. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Defense to expand the research capability of historically black colleges and universities and other minority institutions; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland (for himself, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. WALTZ):

H.R. 3176. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to modify the Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty (DD Form 214) to be machine readable and electronically transferable; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3177. A bill to modify the proof of concept commercialization program of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3178. A bill to amend titles 10 and 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements to benefits for survivors of deceased graduates of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. CISNEROS):

H.R. 3179. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 regarding proprietary institutions of higher education in order to protect students and taxpayers; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.R. 3180. A bill to improve the identification and support of children and families who experience trauma; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. FINKENAUER (for herself, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. LOEBACK, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. TONKO):

H.R. 3181. A bill to direct the Secretary of Defense to enter into a contract with an eligible institution to carry out research and education activities relating to military painting; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas (for himself, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. LUTKEMEYER, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. HILL of Arkansas, Mr. LOUDERMILK, and Mr. BUDD):

H.R. 3182. A bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission and certain Federal agencies to carry out a study relating to accounting standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Mrs. CRAIG, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. PETERSON, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. BOST):

H.R. 3183. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to allow certain producers who harvest or graze covered crops planted as a result of a prevent planting to be eligible for certain crop insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MOOLENAAR:

H.R. 3184. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to increase the vehicle length limitation for truck tractor-lowboy trailer combinations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. CROW, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. KIM, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina):

H.R. 3185. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Defense Language Institute to award a Bachelor of Arts degree in a foreign language, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 3186. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to procure two Iron Dome short-range rocket defense system batteries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SUOZZI (for himself and Mr. ZELDIN):

H.R. 3187. A bill to amend section 502 of title 40, United States Code, to allow State and local governments to purchase from the Federal supply schedule, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 3188. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the limitation on the carryover of excess corporate charitable contributions by regulated public utilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. WILD (for herself, Ms. MOORE, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. PORTER, Ms. SHALALA, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. CASE, Mr. TRONE, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. COX of California, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. SWALLOW of California, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. STEVENS, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. MOULTON, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. SCANLON, and Ms. DEAN):

H.R. 3189. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a partnership to provide legal services to women veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mr. SHIMKUS):

H.J. Res. 60. A joint resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to authorize unique and one-time arrangements for displays on the National Mall and the Wash-

ington Monument during the period beginning on July 16, 2019 and ending on July 20, 2019; to the Committee on Natural Resources; considered and passed.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself and Mr. MULLIN):

H. Con. Res. 48. Concurrent resolution supporting National Men's Health Week; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. BILLIRAKIS):

H. Res. 432. A resolution condemning the attacks on peaceful protesters and supporting an immediate peaceful transition to a civilian-led democratic government in Sudan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STANTON (for himself, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Mr. GALLEGO):

H. Res. 433. A resolution affirming that trade is an integral part of the United States economy and the importance of the United States-Mexico economic relationship; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TAKANO (for himself and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H. Res. 434. A resolution expressing the appreciation of the House of Representatives for Robert E. Wallace, retiring Executive Director of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Washington Office; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 3165.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. HASTINGS:

H.R. 3166.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 3167.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. FLORES:

H.R. 3168.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:

H.R. 3169.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Sec. 8, Clause 3: Congress shall have Power . . . To Regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several State, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Ms. SCHAKOWSKY:

H.R. 3170.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 3171.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. CARDENAS:

H.R. 3172.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3173.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3174.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3175.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3176.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3177.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3178.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 3179.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 3180.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the Constitution and its subsequent amendments and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Ms. FINKENAUER:

H.R. 3181.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8. The Congress shall have the power to provide for the common defense.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas:

H.R. 3182.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.R. 3183.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. MOOLENAAR:

H.R. 3184.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3.

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 3185.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 3186.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States of America.

By Mr. SUOZZI:

H.R. 3187.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power “to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof”

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 3188.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

By Ms. WILD:

H.R. 3189.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.J. Res. 60.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the United States Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 20: Mrs. WALORSKI.

H.R. 92: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 96: Mr. ROSE of New York.

H.R. 117: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 120: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 141: Mr. KATKO and Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 216: Mr. ARRINGTON.

H.R. 218: Mr. FULCHER, Mr. SIMPSON, and Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee.

H.R. 273: Ms. JACKSON LEE.

H.R. 275: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 359: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 362: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 397: Mr. PAPPAS, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. HORSFORD.

H.R. 434: Ms. WEXTON, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 446: Mr. MARSHALL.

H.R. 487: Mr. ESTES and Mr. MARSHALL.

H.R. 500: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 510: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. TONKO, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. KHANNA, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 526: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 535: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 550: Mr. BRINDISI, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. WATKINS, and Ms. FINKENAUER.

H.R. 553: Mr. TED LIEU of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. PRESSLEY.

H.R. 585: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 586: Mr. COLLINS of New York.

H.R. 590: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 613: Mr. YARMUTH and Mr. LATTA.

H.R. 616: Mr. BERGMAN.

H.R. 621: Mr. MCCLINTOCK and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H.R. 647: Mr. COOK.

H.R. 649: Mr. STAUBER.

H.R. 655: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 663: Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, and Mr. CASE.

H.R. 724: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 728: Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. STAUBER.

H.R. 737: Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. FRANKEL, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHRIER, and Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 751: Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H.R. 763: Ms. ADAMS, Mr. EVANS, and Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 770: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 803: Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 806: Mr. TONKO.

H.R. 808: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK and Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 864: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 865: Mr. LAMB.

H.R. 871: Mr. CROW and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 873: Mr. ENGEL, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 874: Mr. DEFazio.

H.R. 878: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 919: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 929: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. BIGGS, and Mr. CARDENAS.

H.R. 935: Ms. JAYAPAL and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 943: Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 945: Ms. STEFANIK.

H.R. 951: Mr. TAYLOR.

H.R. 955: Ms. CLARKE of New York and Mr. GOLDEN.

H.R. 961: Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 997: Mr. HICE of Georgia.

H.R. 1011: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 1032: Mr. MOULTON and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 1034: Mr. GOODEN, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. KING of Iowa.

H.R. 1035: Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 1042: Ms. SLOTKIN and Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 1044: Mr. BYRNE and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.

H.R. 1049: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H.R. 1050: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 1058: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK and Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 1074: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 1078: Mr. FOSTER.

H.R. 1108: Mr. ALLEN, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. SPANO, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. ADAMS, and Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 1109: Mr. GOLDEN.

H.R. 1121: Mr. HICE of Georgia.

H.R. 1140: Mrs. AXNE, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 1154: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1155: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. CORREA.

H.R. 1161: Ms. WILD, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. HECK, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. CASE, and Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 1175: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. HAGEDORN, Ms. SHALALA, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. QIGLEY, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, and Mr. ESTES.

H.R. 1179: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 1212: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 1221: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 1225: Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. FORTENBERRY.

H.R. 1230: Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. OMAR, Mr. SABLAN, and Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 1236: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.

H.R. 1243: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 1244: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 1251: Mrs. MILLER.

H.R. 1265: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 1266: Mr. SMITH of Washington and Mr. DEUTCH.
H.R. 1305: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 1309: Ms. TLAIB, Mr. BACON, Ms. STEVENS, and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 1315: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.
H.R. 1327: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 1364: Mr. HORSFORD.
H.R. 1373: Ms. FUDGE, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 1374: Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. WALBERG, and Mr. GIBBS.
H.R. 1376: Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 1379: Ms. SCANLON, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CORREA, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER.
H.R. 1380: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SIREs, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 1398: Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. LATTa, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. HICE of Georgia, and Mr. MCHENRY.
H.R. 1418: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia and Mr. BILIRAKIS.
H.R. 1420: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 1424: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 1425: Mr. CÁRDENAS and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 1444: Mr. MAST and Ms. HILL of California.
H.R. 1446: Mr. ROSE of New York, Ms. SLOTKIN, and Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 1498: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 1529: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 1570: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.
H.R. 1575: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 1579: Mrs. AXNE.
H.R. 1605: Mr. ESTES and Mr. MARCHANT.
H.R. 1618: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 1629: Mrs. MILLER, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 1643: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 1666: Mr. SPANO.
H.R. 1682: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1692: Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. RYAN, Mr. KEATING, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1707: Mr. YARMUTH.
H.R. 1709: Mr. COX of California, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, and Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 1713: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. WELCH, Mrs. MURPHY, Ms. HAALAND, and Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 1728: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 1734: Ms. BASS.
H.R. 1753: Mr. DUNN.
H.R. 1754: Mr. ESTES, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. CORREA.
H.R. 1765: Mr. SIREs.
H.R. 1771: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 1776: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SIREs, and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 1786: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.
H.R. 1830: Mr. GIANFORTE and Mrs. MILLER.
H.R. 1832: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 1837: Mr. KHANNA, Ms. PORTER, Mr. HUIZENGA, and Mr. BURCHETT.
H.R. 1854: Mr. COLLINS of New York.
H.R. 1865: Mr. PANETTA, Mr. ALLEN, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. MOULTON.
H.R. 1923: Ms. DELAURO, Mr. KILMER, and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 1934: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 1941: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
H.R. 1943: Mr. YARMUTH.

H.R. 1959: Mr. KING of Iowa.
H.R. 1982: Mr. NEGUSE and Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 1996: Mr. VAN DREW and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2013: Ms. HOULAHAN.
H.R. 2015: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota.
H.R. 2031: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 2048: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 2053: Mr. GOMEZ.
H.R. 2062: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 2070: Mr. KHANNA.
H.R. 2081: Mrs. WALORSKI.
H.R. 2091: Ms. FRANKEL and Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 2103: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 2124: Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 2137: Mr. KATKO and Mr. HUDSON.
H.R. 2146: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 2149: Mr. WATKINS and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 2156: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio and Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 2164: Mr. CISNEROS and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 2181: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 2187: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2208: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
H.R. 2213: Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 2249: Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 2256: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mrs. LAWRENCE.
H.R. 2283: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 2305: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 2311: Mr. ESPAILLAT and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2327: Ms. CLARKE of New York and Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 2328: Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. SIREs, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. BERGMAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. COLE, and Mr. GOMEZ.
H.R. 2344: Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 2350: Ms. KELLY of Illinois and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 2354: Mr. RYAN, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. PORTER, Mr. SCHRADER, and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 2370: Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, and Ms. HILL of California.
H.R. 2384: Ms. PRESSLEY.
H.R. 2388: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 2407: Ms. PINGREE, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. BEYER, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. RUSH, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. POCAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. OMAR, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2411: Mr. McADAMS, Ms. SHALALA, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. McEACHIN, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 2422: Mr. DEFazio.
H.R. 2435: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.
H.R. 2438: Mr. DEFazio and Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 2439: Mr. KILMER and Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 2441: Mrs. CRAIG and Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
H.R. 2442: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 2443: Mr. CHABOT, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. ESTES.
H.R. 2444: Mr. PENCE.
H.R. 2466: Mr. CASE, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, Mr. PAPPAS, and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 2474: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 2478: Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 2482: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2491: Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. LIPINSKI, and Mr. PERLMUTTER.
H.R. 2493: Mr. BARR.
H.R. 2506: Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 2508: Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. KIM, and Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 2517: Mr. GOLDEN, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. OMAR, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 2518: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 2537: Mr. SCHNEIDER and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 2615: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. COHEN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. SHALALA, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 2629: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.
H.R. 2630: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 2651: Mr. COHEN and Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 2665: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2668: Mr. COLE.
H.R. 2681: Ms. MENG, Mr. SWALWELL of California, and Mr. BRINDISI.
H.R. 2734: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 2742: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2748: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
H.R. 2771: Ms. FINKENAUER and Mr. BISHOP of Utah.
H.R. 2775: Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 2776: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 2783: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 2802: Mr. WELCH, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. OLSON, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. RYAN, Mr. KIND, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
H.R. 2809: Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 2812: Mr. ROUDA and Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 2825: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 2829: Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 2848: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 2854: Ms. ESHOO and Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 2859: Ms. TLAIB and Mr. GAETZ.
H.R. 2862: Mr. BERA and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 2874: Ms. MATSUI and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 2875: Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 2876: Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 2900: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2913: Mr. ZELDIN and Miss RICE of New York.
H.R. 2922: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 2931: Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. KILMER, and Ms. ESCOBAR.
H.R. 2975: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Mr. LEVIN of California, and Mr. RYAN.
H.R. 2976: Mr. FLORES and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3006: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. RYAN, and Mrs. BUSTOS.
H.R. 3014: Mr. BISHOP of Utah.
H.R. 3018: Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 3038: Mr. BANKS and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3047: Mr. PENCE.
H.R. 3071: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 3072: Mr. TURNER and Mr. BACON.
H.R. 3077: Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. KILMER, Mr. COOK, Ms. OMAR, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, and Mr. BUDD.
H.R. 3078: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois and Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 3093: Mr. MITCHELL, Ms. STEFANIK, and Mr. CISNEROS.
H.R. 3099: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 3116: Mr. BERA.
H.R. 3119: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
H.R. 3121: Ms. STEFANIK and Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 3125: Mr. SIMPSON.
H.R. 3128: Mr. NEWHOUSE.
H.R. 3129: Ms. MCCOLLUM and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 3131: Mr. MEEKS.
H.R. 3151: Mr. COHEN.
H. Con. Res. 20: Mr. TIMMONS and Mr. BAIRD.
H. Con. Res. 30: Mr. LUJÁN.
H. Res. 23: Mrs. HAYES, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. BURCHETT, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, and Mr. MASSIE.

H. Res. 33: Mr. POSEY and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.

H. Res. 60: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.

H. Res. 127: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H. Res. 129: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H. Res. 190: Mr. KING of New York.

H. Res. 217: Mr. HILL of Arkansas.

H. Res. 229: Mr. KILMER.

H. Res. 230: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H. Res. 246: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. PORTER, and Mr. WITTMAN.

H. Res. 302: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan and Mr. RASKIN.

H. Res. 326: Ms. PORTER, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. OMAR, Mr. CLAY, and Ms. PRESSLEY.

H. Res. 362: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H. Res. 372: Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H. Res. 374: Mr. PERRY, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. BACON, and Mr. RESCIENTHALER.

H. Res. 391: Mr. MOULTON.

H. Res. 400: Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. MALINOWSKI, and Mr. TRONE.

H. Res. 430: Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. MENG, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. OMAR, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. PRESSLEY,

Ms. NORTON, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr.

CARBAJAL, Ms. BASS, Ms. DEAN, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. LOFGREN, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. PANETTA, and Ms. SHALALA.